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BRATISLAVA PRAVDA REPORT ON CHNOUPEK DISARMAMENT LETTER TO WALDHEIM

AU221455 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jun 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[CTK report: "Through International Cooperation Toward Disarmament: A Significant Czechoslovak Initiative in the Organization of United Nations"]

[Text] UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim received yesterday in the UN headquarters in New York a letter from Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, which contains a CSSR proposal to place the question of the "adoption of a declaration on international cooperation for achieving the objectives of disarmament" on the agenda of the 34th UN General Assembly. In the letter it is stated:

In suggesting this question for discussion by the UN General Assembly the CSSR proceeds from the following considerations:

The achievement of effective solutions of the urgent questions of limiting armament and disarmament is a first-priority task of the international community--as has been stressed more than once at the United Nations. The CSSR considers the earliest possible achieving of these goals as the fundamental prerequisite for securing a lasting international peace and security for all nations.

The efforts that have been exerted in this respect so far have yielded, as is known, some important positive results, lately the extraordinarily important treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting strategic offensive arms.

However, despite these favorable results the necessary decisive turn toward halting the arms race and making the transition to disarmament has not yet been insured. It is necessary to continue to mobilize the efforts and political will of all states of the world to achieve this.

Having this goal in mind, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, said in his speech in Prague on 1 May 1979:

"We believe that it would be useful to adopt on the broadest international basis, in the United Nations Organization best of all, a document binding states to unite in the effort to solve the urgent problems of disarmament and to lay down concrete political principles of mutual cooperation for attaining this objective. States should commit themselves to a constructive approach to disarmament talks and to help create an international atmosphere favorable for making desirable progress as quickly as possible."

This proposal proceeds from the deep conviction that the achieving of disarmament and the attaining of its objectives, consisting of securing lasting world peace and of the all-round economic, social and intellectual progress of mankind, is possible only through the effective, constructive and consistent cooperation of all members of the international community regardless of their social and economic systems or their membership in political or military groupings.

This cooperation should develop, intensify and find its expression in mutual relations and everywhere that states negotiate on disarmament or limiting armament, in order to achieve the purpose of the negotiations as quickly as possible. It should be based on firm political will and the joint determination of state to achieve concrete positive results and the earliest possible decisive breakthrough in the disarmament negotiations. At the same time this cooperation should be enhanced by creating a favorable atmosphere of trust in the mutual relations of states.

The CSSR believes that it would be useful to discuss the promotion and intensification of constructive and fruitful international cooperation in solving the questions of disarmament in the broadest possible forum of the organization of United Nations as soon as possible. The discussion of this question by the 34th UN General Assembly should result in the adoption of a declaration on international cooperation for achieving the objectives of disarmament.

This declaration could represent, in a way, a political code of principles on conduct of states toward disarmament negotiations, as well as principles that states should observe in their approach to an effective solution of the problems of disarmament and in developing constructive cooperation in this respect.

It is the CSSR's view that the declaration should, above all, stress that the governments of all states of the world have the historical responsibility for eliminating war from the life of man, by way of agreeing on effective and energetic measures in the sphere of disarmament aimed at general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

The declaration should appeal solemnly to all states to actively assist the development, strengthening and intensification of international cooperation for attaining the goals of disarmament, while taking into account the supreme importance of establishing and safeguarding firm and just peace in the world for the present and future generations.

Pursuing this aim, states should take resolute initiatives for halting the further feverish pursuit of armaments and adopt new, important measures in the sphere of disarmament that would help attain the great ideal of mankind--general and complete disarmament.

States also should make active use of their unconditional right to take part in disarmament negotiations--confirmed in the final document of the 10th extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament--and conduct these negotiations honestly, making use of all existing and future occasions and negotiating platforms.

It is also important that states not refuse to take part in measures in the sphere of disarmament--being guided by the supreme interests of international peace and security in harmony with the UN charter--and actively contribute to them, according to their military, economic and political potential.

The attainment of a breakthrough in the disarmament negotiations also requires that the states assess responsibly and in the positive spirit of mutual cooperation all constructive proposals and initiatives aimed at assisting the achieving of tangible and mutually acceptable concrete measures in the sphere of disarmament and at accelerating progress in disarmament negotiations.

The declaration should also reaffirm the principle that disarmament problems should be solved in such a way as not to impede or jeopardize--as a consequence of the adopted measures--the security of any state taking part in the talks but, on the contrary, increase the security of the whole international community.

The adoption of such a declaration also would play a positive role in furthering the goals unanimously formulated at the 10th special UN General Assembly session devoted to disarmament, and help establish favorable conditions for their practical implementation.

In working out the declaration the UN General Assembly also could sum up, make more concrete and further develop the stipulations pertaining to these questions that are contained in other basic documents of the international community.

Proceeding from these considerations, the CSSR will submit the text of a draft declaration on international cooperation for achieving the objectives of disarmament during the 34th UN General Assembly session.

In conclusion the Czechoslovak minister asked the UN secretary general to consider his letter as an explanatory memorandum in keeping with regulation no 20 of the agenda of the UN General Assembly and to distribute it as an official document of the 34th UN General Assembly session.

CPCZ SECRETARY POLEDNIK WELCOMES SALT II TREAT"

LD242234 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik welcomed on Sunday the SALT II treaty as an extraordinarily important step towards preventing nuclear war, and as a step improving the international atmosphere.

Speaking at a peace rally at Houstka near Prague, he added that "it must always be borne in mind that the success crowned in Vienna had come from a persistent struggle against the most reactionary forces of world imperialism, against representatives of the military-industrial complex, the Pentagon and NATO. They are the same forces which are now trying to prevent the ratification of the SALT II treaty in the US Congress."

Jindrich Polednik stressed that Czechoslovakia's economic potential is growing just as the living standard, and the implementation of the generous social program continues successfully.

PRAGUE VIEWS U.S. DEFENSE INITIATIVES AND SALT II

LD241744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Commentary by Editor Antonin Kostka]

[Excerpt] The world has welcomed the new Soviet-American treaty on the further limitation of strategic offensive weapons, not only as an important victory of realism and reason in international relations and as an exceptionally valuable contribution to the international relaxation of tension and to world peace, but also as a very auspicious and concrete way to embark on a successful course of action in all aspects of international, and mainly military, detente.

However, the joy derived from the success achieved, which foreshadows a more secure future, should not blunt the vigilance of the public in the face of activities connected with completely opposite tendencies: with the spreading of fear and mistrust, with the stepping up of tension, with armaments and threats and with the enforcing of one's own views and interests on others.

After his return from Vienna, President Carter was, for instance, visited by a representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the American armed forces who told him that the Joint Chiefs of Staff would support the President's effort in the Senate to have the new treaty ratified, but that they might come up with new defense initiatives which would allegedly allay the fears of the opponents of the treaty that U.S. military power might eventually be weakened.

What was meant by this emerged quite clearly in connection with last Wednesday's statement by Joseph Luns, NATO secretary general, that now that the treaty has been completed the West ought to modernize its tactical nuclear weapons which are capable of hitting Soviet territory from Europe. Luns' justification for such a dangerous measure is that the balance in intercontinental strategic armaments allegedly creates the danger that the disparity in the tactical arsenals in Europe will widen. In other words, the military circles in the West are trying to replace the lessening of the threat of a military confrontation in one arms area with an increase in armaments in another area.

This is a very dangerous tactic for the future course of disarmament efforts, the more so since the highest representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed that immediately after the SALT II treaty comes into effect talks would start on working out the third, even more far reaching, treaty of the SALT type. This will already involve negotiations which ought to concern nuclear weapons and medium-range missiles located on the territories of European states. There can be no doubts about the decisive influence this would have for a continent where the military confrontation between the two main world systems is not only the most concentrated but also the most sensitive. Similarly, it is beyond any doubt that any new defense initiatives, and any modernization of tactical nuclear weapons, can only complicate the situation, make the next SALT-type negotiations more difficult and endanger the prospects for a military relaxation in Europe.

WFTU SECRETARIAT COMMENTS ON SALT II

LD221940 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The signing of the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) has been warmly welcomed in a statement issued by the Prague-based secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

The WFTU has expressed "its gratitude for the efforts made by the government and workers of the USSR aimed at the achievement of this important step in the process of international detente." At the same time the statement has called on the trade unions of every country to "redouble their efforts counteracting the reactionary and sinister attempts by imperialism to minimise the results obtained and to impose new steps and activities along the road to political detente through military detente, for a lasting peace throughout the world."

SFRY SPOKESMAN: YUGOSLAVIA WELCOMES SALT II

LD230220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG)--"Yugoslavia welcomes the signing of the SALT II treaty as a contribution to the easing of international tensions and creation of a favorable climate for continuing disarmament talks between the two nuclear powers which bear a special responsibility for halting the growingly accelerating armament, especially nuclear, race," the Yugoslav foreign secretariat spokesman stated at this regular press conference today when asked to comment on the signing of the SALT II treaty and the Vienna summit.

For the moment, the impact of the SALT II treaty is primarily assessed in terms of political significance. The treaty's military-strategic importance is to be manifested in results to be attained in halting the nuclear armament race in the coming period and most immediately halting nuclear military tests on which negotiations have been under way for years in the disarmament committee, the spokesman said.

The SALT II treaty is only the initial step along the line of limiting, that is, placing under control the armament race and of real disarmament measures, the spokesman said in conclusion.

TODOR ZHIVKOV TO VISIT TURKEY 10-11 JULY

AU221855 Sofia BTA in English 1815 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 22 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay a friendly and working visit to Turkey on July 10 and 11, 1979, at the invitation of Mr Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey.

ZHIVKOV GREETS MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL ON NATIONAL DAY

AU241857 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has sent a greeting message to Samora Machel, FRELIMO chairman and president of Mozambique, on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of Mozambique's independence. On behalf of the Bulgarian people, the BCP Central Committee, State Council and government, cordial greetings are sent to the FRELIMO Central Committee, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the people of Mozambique: most cordial greetings and wishes for new successes in the country's development along the road of socialist orientation. Confidence was expressed that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation, which exist between our countries, parties and peoples, and which are based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique will continue to strengthen and develop in the interest of the peoples of Bulgaria and Mozambique, their joint struggle against imperialism and reaction and for world peace and security, freedom and socialism.

BTA CITES SOFIA PRESS ON U.S. MANEUVERS OVER NICARAGUA

LD231522 Sofia BTA in English 1339 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

["The United States and 'Somozism Without Somoza'"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 23 (BTA)--Commenting the U.S. positions at the conference of the Organization of American States, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes that a wish to "quiet" the situation and create conditions for the preservation of the political essence of the former regime are all too evident in Cyrus Vance's insistence on a "provisional government" to replace President Somoza.

Now when the Sandinista guerrillas seized important positions, the paper writes, the only resort left for the United States is to sacrifice the longtime loyal servant Somoza for a government in which the majority will belong to the moderate national bourgeoisie. In this way Washington's stance in Nicaragua, and therefore in Central America, would be preserved and the social eruption gaining momentum would be defused.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes that in order to keep clean from blames of interference in internal affairs, the United States are trying to realize this scheme of theirs under the flag of the Organization of American States. In the view of the daily, by organizing this conference of the organization, the White House is pursuing one more covert aim--to prevent other states from recognizing the Sandino Front as representative of the people of Nicaragua, as the Andes states had already done.

In a commentary on the situation in Nicaragua, NARDONA ARMIYA dwells on the danger of internationalizing the conflict. If this happens, writes the paper of the army, the onus is to be borne solely by the U.S. imperialism and its satellites.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY INDIAN COMMERCE MINISTER DHARIA

Meetings With Khristov, Todorov

AU221932 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 22 (BTA)--At today's business talks here between an Indian economic delegation led by Mr Mohan Dharia, minister of commerce, civil supplies and cooperation and a Bulgarian delegation headed by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, the two sides emphasized their intention to double trade in the next five-year period in spite of the recently noticed slow down of trading rates.

The Indian minister noted that relations between the two countries had always been friendly, which was a fact helping economic ties. He spoke about the need of a new economic order in the world in which the developing countries would not be discriminated by the advanced capitalist states. This, however, the leader of the Indian delegation added, was not in the Western plans and apparently they had no intention to respect our demands. If anything at all was known on the matter, he said, these were only minor concessions on second-rate issues. "In order to change the state of affairs, structural changes are needed", he said.

For his part the Bulgarian Minister Khristo Khristov said that Bulgaria was willing to promote economic relations with other countries, India included, on the basis of equality and reciprocal advantage. He pointed out that economic cooperation between the two countries should rest on a lasting and long-term foundation, according to their potential. Along with the conventional forms of cooperation in trade, he said, it was necessary to employ others, such as joint industrial production, joint enterprises and joint entry of third country markets.

This evening the Indian minister was received by Mr Stanko Todorov, the Bulgarian prime minister.

The Bulgarian prime minister underscored Bulgaria's wish to expand economic and commercial cooperation with India on a long-term basis, by planning implementation to the maximum.

Among the other issues on the agenda of the meeting were concrete ideas for cooperation in the chemical industry, in electronics and mechanical engineering and in other spheres of mutual interest.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU231953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Jun 79 AU

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov today received Mohan Dharia, Indian minister of commerce, civil supplies and cooperation. The Indian minister conveyed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov the greetings of Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and of Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

On his part the State Council chairman also sent greetings to the president and the prime minister of India. Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India are being built on the principle of mutual respect and mutual advantage and in keeping with the interests of the two peoples. He expressed satisfaction with the agreement achieved on the development of trade exchange and stressed that the present visit of the Indian minister will promote further possibilities for the deepening of the Bulgarian-Indian economic cooperation.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov was briefed on the agreements achieved in which the trade exchange between India and Bulgaria is expected to double during the next 5 years on the basis of long-term agreements. Khristo Knristov, minister of foreign trade, and the two ambassadors--the Bulgarian ambassador to India, Tocho Tochev, and the Indian ambassador to Bulgaria, Shaillen Desai--also attended the talks.

Economic Cooperation Protocol

AU231601 Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 23 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 23 (BTA)--Today Bulgaro-Indian trade and economy talks ended with a protocol signed by the leaders of the two delegations, Mr Khristo Khristov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade and Mr Mohan Dharia, the Indian minister of commerce, civil supplies and cooperation. The protocol provides for expansion and deepening of trade and economy cooperation between the two countries. Special attention is paid to the necessity of placing this cooperation on a long-term basis with more planning in it. In addition to trade, a more powerful impetus is to be given to Bulgaro-Indian economic ties in the spheres of electronics, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering and the leather and footwear industries. Stress was laid on the necessity to modernize the forms of business contacts by which are meant such modern form of economic relations as joint entry on third markets and joint engineering activity of those markets. In order to further stabilize Bulgaro-Indian economic ties, the long-term economic plans of the two countries are envisaged to be coordinated.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PACAVIRA-LED ANGOLAN DELEGATION

Meeting With Todorov, Takov

AU221911 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Text] This afternoon Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, received Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and of the party Central Auditing Commission as well as Angolan minister of agriculture and chairman of the Angolan side of the Joint Bulgarian-Angolan Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Bulgarian side of this commission, and the members of the Angolan delegation, Adolfo Nsicalango, secretary of state for cooperation, and Antonio da Costa Lopes da Camra, minister of fisheries, attended the talks. Georgi Gyurov, Bulgarian ambassador to Angola, also was present.

[Sofia BTA in English at 0842 GMT on 22 June, in reporting on Todorov's reception of the Angolan delegation, notes that the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and "it was stressed at the meeting that Bulgaro-Angolan relations were developing according to the agreements reached at last year's meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Agostinho Neto. Mr Stanko Todorov was made familiar with the results achieved at the third session of the commission, sitting here. The two delegations expressed unanimity on all of the discussed questions concerning mainly cooperation in agriculture, fishing, geological prospecting and trade."

Economic Protocol

AU231847 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 23 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 23 (BTA)--The Bulgaro-Angolan Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Commission had sessions here in the course of six days.

Today the commission completed its work.

At the plenary session Mr Manuel Pedro Pacavira, secretary of the CC of the MPLA-Labour Party, minister of agriculture and chairman of the Angolan part of the commission, said that economic cooperation between the two countries developed successfully, bringing in good results. "It is now necessary to make the existing Bulgaro-Angolan economic ties stand as close to the principles laid down in the general cooperation agreement between the two countries, as possible. Our wish is to promote business contacts with Bulgaria on the basis of principles of Marxism-Leninism, the Angolan minister added.

Mr Pacavira said Bulgaria was rendering immense help to Angola in the sphere of agriculture and medicine, and so far as foreign trade was concerned, the government was seeking to increase Bulgarian imports, which in 1978 amounted to 13 million dollars.

For his part the Bulgarian chairman of the commission, Mr Peko Takov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and vice president of the State Council, said that the possibilities (?have not) been fully explored and exhausted and that the effect [word indistinct] of contacts should be raised.

Mr Takov and Mr Pacavira pointed out that the 1978 October visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov to Angola and his talks there with President Agostinho Neto and the documents signed gave a substantial impetus to the development of comprehensive relations between the two countries.

This evening Mr Peko Takov and Mr Manuel Pedro Pacavira signed a protocol on the work of the commission's third session. The protocol provides for broader Bulgarian assistance in the construction of agricultural projects in Angola: market-gardening and orchard farms, seed and tobacco farms and stock-breeding complexes. In the future the cooperation in the manufacture of machinery will be furthered. Bulgaria will help Angola in the building up of an irrigation equipment plant and of repair shops for maintenance of farm machinery. The two sides are as willing to cooperate in geological prospecting, in power generation and fishing. A joint industrial fishing society is to be set up in the future. Bulgaria [words indistinct] send specialists to Angola and to train Angolan young people in her higher educational establishments. It is set forth in the protocol that trade in the near future will be substantially increased.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY TAMBO-LED ANC DELEGATION

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU221632 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 22 (BTA)--Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council president, received Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa, who leads a delegation of the congress visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

They exchanged views on international issues. Special attention was paid to the situation in the southern part of Africa and to the national liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Mr Tambo made the Bulgarian delegation familiar with the situation of South Africa and with the work of the African National Congress, the chief aim of which is to rally the progressive and democratic forces of South Africa for the abolition of the racist regime.

On behalf of the African National Congress and on his own behalf, he expressed gratitude to the Bulgarian Communist Party and the entire Bulgarian people for the feelings of solidarity and the precious help they have rendered to the African National Congress in their just struggle.

Mr Todor Zhnivkov stressed once again BCP and the Bulgarian people's solidarity with the struggle [which] the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia had waged against the racist regimes (?of South Africa and Rhodesia) for national independence and democracy. He said that in the future, just like in the past, the African National Congress and the people of South Africa could rely on the gratuitous assistance and support of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the Bulgarian people.

The meeting was attended by Mr Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP and by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP CC.

Tambo Press Conference

AU221948 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 22 (BTA)--Today Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the African Congress, told representatives of the press here that revolutionary struggle in his country had entered a new, decisive state in the past three years.

Speaking about the main tasks currently facing the African National Congress he first pointed out to the need to expand underground network to all areas in the country and to all strata of the population. It is necessary, he said, to make all the people's organizations, workers and their trade unions enter the struggle. The legal workers' organizations in the country, too, should be used for the ends of the struggle.

The propaganda against apartheid, racism and exploitation, against the attempts at splitting and weakening the people, should be used as a unifier of the masses for an active struggle against the ruling regime. "Of course, we must step up our armed struggle. This is [the] key to the progress of our revolution. It is essential to the unification of the people, this is the main weapon in the hands of the people", Mr Tambo added. He also pointed to the necessity of making this struggle part of a wider anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist struggle uniting the people of South Africa, of southern Africa and the progressive forces of the world.

Mr Tambo emphasizes that the peoples of southern Africa valued their relations with the socialist countries. Expressing gratitude to the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian Communist Party, to all the rest of the socialist countries for the feelings of solidarity and the material support, he wound up: "You helped to change the face of the old African Continent, and you helped the peoples of Angola and Mozambique to win their victories. This is a great contribution to us."

JAPANESE BUSINESS DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH GINEV, KHRISTOV

AU221945 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 22 (BTA)--A Japanese delegation of the C. Itoh Company headed by its deputy chairman, Mr Takeo Masuda, is in its third day here.

The aim of the visit of the 20-member Japanese delegation is to become familiar with Bulgarian economy and with the possibilities to promote business contacts with Bulgarian economic organizations.

The guests evinced interest in this country's achievements in the sphere of mechanical engineering, the light industry and metallurgy.

At yesterday's plenary session between the Bulgarian and the Japanese delegation, Mr Atanas Ginev, Bulgaria's deputy minister of foreign trade, said that favourable political climate existed in the relations between the two countries, but unfortunately this has not been matched by adequate steps in the sphere of the economy and that the chances of economic cooperation were not being adequately exploited.

In his view the C. Itoh Company could supply the necessary impetus to business contacts between Bulgarian and Japan. He added in conclusion that along with the forms of cooperation already employed, new ones should be sought, such as cooperation in third countries and joint enterprises.

Today, the leader of the Japanese delegation, Mr Takeo Masuda, had a meeting with Mr Khristo Khristov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade. They discussed the prospects for economic cooperation between Bulgarian economic organizations and the C. Itoh Company. They stressed the need for using more promising forms of economic cooperation.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CARINTHIAN CHOIR

AU221528 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 22 (BTA)--A folk choir from the town of Velden, province of Carinthia, south Austria, is on a week-long visit to Bulgaria at the personal invitation of Bulgaria's State Council President Todor Zhivkov. Today, Mr Zhivkov received the singers in the Boyana Residence. He greeted them cordially, expressing his admiration for their singing, wishing them great success in the future.

Mr Todor Zhivkov invited the Velden choir to visit Bulgaria, during his last year's visit to Carinthia, in the company of Austrian President Kirchschlaeger. Then the choir sang for the two presidents.

Mr Hans (Kraschel), the choir's conductor, extended greetings to Mr Todor Zhivkov from Carinthia's County Council.

MINISTERS COUNCIL APPROVES TODOROV CSSR VISIT, OTHER MATTERS

AU221849 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The Council of Ministers discussed and positively evaluated today the results of the visit paid by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the CSSR from 11 through 12 June 1979 at the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government.

It was stated with satisfaction that the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries is developing in all sectors in accordance with the instructions of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak.

The Bulgarian Government approved the results of the 19th session of the Joint Bulgarian-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and the protocol signed on 6 June 1979 in Prague at the session of that committee. The government entrusted the competent Bulgarian organs with the task of insuring the implementation of the protocol and of fulfilling the obligations stemming from it.

The Council of Ministers also adopted other decisions.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS FROM CHARTER 77 ARRESTS

Rift With Cardinal Tomasek

AU221346 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 22 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Tensions between Charter 77 and Cardinal Tomasek"]

[Text] Vienna (A.U.)--A distinct rift has developed between the "Charter 77" Czechoslovak dissidents movement and Prague Archbishop Cardinal Tomasek. As was learned in Vienna on Thursday, Tomasek has dissociated himself from a group of charter members who were arrested at the end of May. A Charter spokesman quoted Tomasek as having outlined his position by saying that "this is a political affairs, and the church has nothing to do with politics."

Ivan Medek, who belongs to the Christian part of the Charter movement, declared in reply to the questions as to whether the Charter still had confidence in Tomasek: "This is difficult to say. Tomasek is an old, very good man, but he has no opportunities. There is no free church." At any rate 4 of the 10 persons who were arrested at the end of May have a close relationship with the church, with one of them being a priest.

In Medek's opinion the arrest of the 10 members of the "Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Persecuted Persons," which exists within the framework of the Charter, was skilfully carried out at a time when world interest was focused on the pope's visit [to Poland] and the summit meeting. Medek estimates the total of persons currently arrested in the CSSR for political reasons at 60. Another eight committee members are still at large, he said, but they are constantly exposed to very strong pressures. Police are checking all visitors in front of some apartments.

In the Charter 77 a temporary change of tactics is being prepared, according to Medek. He said the work would certainly continue but possibly with a "temporary withdrawal." Thus the names of 14 new committee members will not be revealed for the time being.

Medek attributed "great importance" to the statements made by the pope during his visit to Poland about the situation in the CSSR. "A formal protest of the pope naturally would be useful." On the whole, he said, political pressure is increasing in the CSSR, and in other socialist countries and people are living in constant fear.

Letters Published in FRG Press

DW221720 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 22 Jun 79 p 8 DW

[Open letters by Zdena Tominova and Julius Tomin]

[Text] They continue to beat and torture. Two open letters by Zdena Tominova, the spokesman of the civil-rights movement "Charter 77", and by her husband, Julius Tomin, a scientist on whom a professional ban has been imposed, reported on the life threatening practices of oppression by the Czechoslovak security organs.

[Tominova letter] On 30 May I noticed that I was being watched: Wherever I went, some untiring pedestrians followed me, as did men in passenger cars. They kept behind at a distance but never let me out of sight. This continued until yesterday. I assumed that these involve members of the State Security Service, meaning guardians of law. Therefore I was not afraid. Obviously I had been badly mistaken, for the following discloses that a mafia unknown and incomprehensible to me, yet well organized, was at work.

Yesterday, on 5 June, I left the house (I am living at No 3, Kermicka street in Prague's city district of Letna) around 1900, wanting to visit my friend Jiri Grusa and his wife Ivanka in the newly built settlement Novodvorska. When I left the streetcar at the Hradcanska subway station I saw a dark blue Renault car which I knew very well from the past few days. A tall, slim young man wearing a beige shirt and a light blue jacket jumped out of the car, ran to the subway entrance, took a seat in the same car and then accompanied me to the apartment of my friends, where old acquaintances already were present--the dark blue Renault (license plate number ABZ 36-84) and a brown Shiguli or Moskvich (license plate number ABZ 49-27).

Two men got out of the cars and took positions in front of the house. I stayed until about 2200. On my way home, at the bus stop, the young man with the light blue jacket was waiting for me, and together we rode to the building of the State Planning Office. I left the bus and walked home. At Strossmayer Square I saw the two passenger cars once again.

Normally I walk from Letenske Square through Smeralova Street. This time I noticed however, that the driveway was blocked by a car with its headlights on and standing sideways--somehow I did not like it. Therefore I proceeded to the next sidestreets, Cechova.

When I approached our home I noticed light in the basement workshop even though nobody is there usually during the night. Unsuspectingly I entered the house. The right wing of the front door was open (which is nearly always the case). No light was on. When I wanted to push the switch on the left side I started back. Standing behind the left wing of the door was a tall, strong man (about 1.80 meters tall). First I stared at his dark blue or black, red-striped sweater; then I saw something that was familiar to me from crude crime novels. A featureless mask was looming over me--The man had pulled a nylon stocking over his face. I was terrified, and I do not remember exactly anymore what happened then. I believe I started to scream. The man jumped at me, but in some way I must have succeeded in running out to the street. I was seized, pulled to the ground, and my head was hit on the pavement several times. Probably I kept screaming. The man then must have gotten up and run away. Only thereafter did I remember having called "help" several times. People came running. They came from the movies (it was shortly after 1030) and saw the man run away in the direction of Stromovka Park.

Approximately 5 or 10 minutes later the first police car arrived which immediately took up the pursuit of the perpetrator. Then came a limousine (Tatra 603) and more police vehicles. The driver of the limousine asked me to come along. I insisted that witnesses be taken along as well. He telephoned in the car and then drove two witnesses to the police precinct at Krizik Street. He took me to the first-aid station. There a brain concussion was diagnosed, and I was taken to the "Na Frantisku" hospital.

It looks as though the doctors had received instructions from the police not to talk with me and to send visitors away. Apart from the administration of tranquilizers, which by the way hardly had any effect, there were no further examinations made (an x-ray picture of the skull was made during the night). During today's visit the doctors nearly ran past my bed without saying a word.

I cannot sleep, having a splitting headache. I must have suffered a shock, too. I do not yet know exactly how I should digest yesterday's experience. Did they intend to kill me, rob me, or intimidate me in such a brutal manner?

I shall demand my release tomorrow. The stay here may well serve as internment rather than medical care. Please try to visit me here so that one can see whether a visit ban is in fact being practiced. Should they use my state of health as an argument, it is an excuse. [signed] Zdena Tominova, Prague, 6 June 1979.

[Tomin letter] Last night, about an hour after midnight, my wife, the spokesman of the Charter 77, was assaulted by a masked man...Since Tuesday, 29 May 1979, when the members of the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Persecuted People were arrested, my wife had been pursued by several cars full of plainclothes men whereever she went. The men taking turns following my wife on foot or on municipal transport facilities...The pedestrians in civilian clothes and the gentlemen in the cars maintained contact via well-hidden walkie-talkies. On one of these days I walked with my wife up to Karlsplatz and thus was in a position to watch the whole course of action. Such an action has been familiar to me since the summer of last year when I myself was followed in a similar way during the 5th All-Christian Peace Assembly which took place in Prague. When I was summoned to the Ministry of the Interior an elderly gentlemen came up to me and bragged that he was the one who had ordered the whole action and that he himself supervised the action which had lasted for several days.

Mr President, was it to be murder?

I was not at home, I was on nightshift. As a rule I am coming home from my nightshift a bit earlier than the other tenants of the building. Had my wife been murdered I would have been the first to find her body. Was I to be accused of murder?

It was not the first attempt of a trumped-up charge: On 21 August 1978 the members of the secret State Security Service came to me while I was working my nightshift, pretending that they were investigating the ransacking of a car. The car had been ransacked in the morning of the same day, and I allegedly had been seen in the car...

In the evening of the same day a member of the secret state police told me that I should be careful and discontinue my activities lest harder fellows have their way, and I would end up in the gutter, chin up.

Mr president, after the arrest of 10 members of the committee the situation in our country has become very serious. Should all of us live in terror in the future? The members of the Ministry of the Interior handle us as they please. Apart from a few people of the Charter nobody offers them any resistance. Do you wish an example?

On the eve of 1 May 1979 members of the State Security Service dragged me to their local headquarters and left me lying there for 16 hours before they took me back again. I was dragged away with the assistance of the deputy director of the Zoo. The members of the Ministry of the Interior did not make nay remark about the whole matter. How many examples should I cite yet?

Mr president, the subsistnce pressure to which every citizen of this country is exposed--where the termination of a job is the first punsihment for the slightest attempt of a citizen to insist on their human rights and human dignity--prevents the control of the activities of the security organs and of our judiciary from being supported by a broader citizen's initiative.

In this situation any attempt at hushing up the arrest of 10 members of the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Persecuted People may have incalculable consequences for the entire development in our country.

I ask you once again to wield the full weight of your person and your position to achieve the release of the 10 arrested people.

Should the 10 arrested members of the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Persecuted People not be released within a month, I shall begin a 14-day hunger strike on 6 June. [signed] Julius Tomin, Prague, 6 June 1979.

JAKES RECEIVES GDR AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

ID222003 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Heinz Besser, deputy chief of the Department of Agricultural Policy, at the end of its visit in Czechoslovakia. In a comradely discussion they exchanged experiences in party work in agriculture and the food processing industry.

PRAGUE REPORTS PROBABLE DATES OF SKYLAB CRASH

ID241138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The American Skylab space laboratory will crash land between 10 and 20 July, the most probable date being 15 July. According to a spokesman of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA, around 5,000 broken pieces of this laboratory, which weighs around 78 and 1/2 tons, will not burn in the heavy layers of the atmosphere but will fall to earth. NASA the other day altered the course of the space laboratory in order to direct its fall toward the least dangerous parts of the earth. According to calculations, broken pieces from Skylab could fall on an area 6,400 KM long and 160 KM wide. The probability that anyone might be injured is, according to NASA calculations, 1 in 600 million.

CHNOUPEK COMMENTS ON DOCUMENTS ADOPTED BY ASSEMBLY

ID211346 Prague CTK in English 1847 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The 12th joint session of the two houses of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly wound up today with the approval of three documents after exposes by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The first two documents were supplementary protocols to the August 12, 1949 Geneva Conventions on the protection of victims of international armed conflicts, and on the protection of victims of armed conflicts which are not of international character.

Minister Chnoupek said that the fundamental importance and the most important feature of the two supplementary protocols is the aim to increase and strengthen as much as possible the protection of these victims, civilians in particular. Extraordinary attention is devoted in these documents of international law also to prisoners of war, the injured, the sick, and civilian medical staff.

It is of extraordinary importance to national liberation movements that partisans fighting for freedom and independence in colonial and dependent territories are granted by the new code the same position as members of the armed forces, and the same treatment as prisoners of war in case of capture.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed as extremely important the new provisions concerning mercenaries.

These hired professional killers have, according to the adopted international legal norms, no right to the status of armed forces members or prisoners of war.

This is the first time in the history of international relations that armed forms of the national liberation struggle are declared to be recognized international conflicts to which the international humanitarian law applies. This also means that the struggle of nations for freedom and independence is thus at last given international legal recognition in addition to political recognition, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

The third document approved by the House of the People and the House of Nations was the Czechoslovak-Austrian consular agreement.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said in his expose that the agreement puts stress especially on the function of consulates and the privileges and immunities of consulates and their staff.

He stressed that the Czechoslovak-Austrian consular agreement is not only a significant legal document, but also a political document. It fully corresponds with the Czechoslovak foreign political interests and reflects the progressive understanding of consular contacts between countries with different social systems. Its implementation will contribute to the stability, dynamic development and prospects of Czechoslovak-Austrian cooperation.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES CZECHOSLOVAK YOUTH PEACE DEMONSTRATION

ID241245 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0300 GMT 24 Jun 79 ID

[Text] The 13th youth rally concluded in Vimperk in the Sumava region yesterday with a peace demonstration, which was addressed by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs. He paid tribute to the successes achieved by young people in fulfilling the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. He underscored the necessity for a continuous struggle for peace carried out in the policy of the socialist states, headed by the Soviet Union, since there are still forces in the world which are trying by various methods to disturb the consciousness of the coming generation, especially by way of ideological diversion. At the close of the youth rally in Vimperk, the young people from all parts of our republic welcome the results of the recent Vienna summit talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, which resulted in the signing of the new strategic arms limitation treaty.

BRIEFS

FODDER, SUGAR BEET SITUATION--The belated arrival of spring in the mountainous areas of the CSSR has delayed the beginning of the fodder crops harvest by two weeks in these regions: In central Slovakia only 67.7 percent of perennial fodder crops grown on arable land have been harvested so far; in north and west Bohemia these figures are 68.3 and 69.6 percent respectively. In the entire CSSR some 79,500 hectares of perennial fodder crops--or 18.2 percent--remain to be harvested. The harvest should be complete by 25 June. The harvest of meadow grasses should also be completed by the end of the month; so far 59.2 percent of them have been harvested. The harvest of fodder crops from land that is not accessible for machinery is lagging: In the Czech lands only 25 percent of the 72,000 hectares have been harvested to date. Sugar beets remain to be thinned out on 3,543 hectares--or 1.7 percent--statewide. The number of plants per hectare is 60,000 in the Czech lands, which is less than in the preceding years. The further cultivation of them will be, therefore, of utmost importance for this year's harvest. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jun 79 pp 1,2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GREEK CP LEADER KHARILAOS FLORAKIS

Talks, Dinner Toasts

LD212330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1428 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a dinner in Berlin today for Kharilaos Florakis, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party. Earlier the representatives of the SED and the Greek Communist Party had a lengthy friendly talk.

On the second day of his GDR visit Florakis paid homage to the memory of the victims of fascism and militarism by placing a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial where he bowed before the eternal flame and urns with the ashes of an unknown resistance fighter and an unknown warrior, set in marble.

The dinner was also attended by other members of the delegation of the fraternal Greek party as well as by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Joachim Herrmann, Guenter Mittag, Paul Verner, Egon Krenz and Werner Walde, and other members of the SED Central Committee.

The same day Honecker had a friendly meeting and exchange of views with Florakis, which centered on basic questions of the policies of the two parties as well as problems pertaining to reinforcing the struggle for peace, social progress and cooperation between communist parties and all democratic and progressive forces. The meeting passed in a fraternal atmosphere of solidarity and alliance between the two parties.

Honecker and Florakis paid tribute to the signing of the SALT II treaty as an important step in the struggle for strengthening peace and international detente and for limiting and halting the arms race. This was achieved thanks to the consistent efforts of the Soviet Union over many years.

Both sides underscored the fact that holding a conference of European states, the United States and Canada on questions of military detente, which was proposed by the Budapest meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, would represent a constructive contribution to solving the main questions of the present.

Honecker and Florakis affirmed the close militant unity between the SED and the Greek Communist Party and noted their full agreement on all questions discussed. Both parties will further deepen their cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

A joint communique on the visit to the GDR by the delegation of the Greek Communist Party was agreed on.

Taking part in the meeting on the SED side were Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee; Hanna Wolf, member of the Central Committee and director of the Karl Marx Party College of the Central Committee; and Alfred Marter, deputy chief of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

In a toast at the dinner Honecker expressed satisfaction over the fact that the firm, fraternal militant alliance between the two parties has once again stood the test of time. "There is complete agreement between us on all basic political and ideological questions," Honecker said.

The common interests shared by the SED and the Greek Communist Party are marked by the desire "to do everything possible for the good of the peoples of their countries, for our great joint cause. In this spirit we are also carrying out the legacy of the German communists and antifascists and of the Greek patriots who fought side by side in the people's liberation army, ELAS, against the Nazi occupation. In its illustrious 60-year history the Greek Communist Party has always shown itself to be that avant garde of the national and social liberation movement in Greece. Compelled to go underground for more than 30 years, it still held aloft the banner of national independence, freedom and proletarian solidarity despite persecution, reprisals and terror."

At no time did the reactionary forces succeed in smashing the Greek Communist Party or in ousting it from the political life of the country, "because as a revolutionary party of the working class it is deeply rooted in the people," Erich Honecker stressed.

Today new circumstances have arisen and the Greek Communist Party is in the midst of a complicated struggle against the subjugation of its homeland by NATO and the EEC, for national independence, for the political and social rights of the Greek working people, for the creation of an antimonopolist democracy. "The fact that you are able under these circumstances to strengthen the position and the authority of your party in such an impressive way gives us great joy and satisfaction."

In the achievements of the Communist Party "we see the results of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions in your country by the battle-tested, firm-principled leadership of the Greek Communist Party with our dear friend and Comrade Kharilaos Florakis at its head."

Honecker noted: "In the international arena our two parties regard as the cardinal task to make every effort to safeguard peace, to strengthen and extend international detente and to make progress in disarmament." The results of the Vienna meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President Carter were of the utmost important here. "We welcome the signing of the new treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, SALT II, and of the other documents. This is a genuine step on the path of promoting and complementing political detente through actions leading to arms limitation and disarmament."

Honecker went on: "Once again it has been shown what a persistent and constructive policy of peace the Soviet Union pursues, what an immense contribution it makes to solving those difficult problems which are linked with the realization of concrete measures toward disarmament. There must not be a third world war; mankind must live in peace. The GDR, too, along with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, is directing all its efforts towards this goal. We are of the view that it is now essential to put a wrench in the works of opponents of arms limitation and disarmament and to achieve the ratification of SALT II so that the positive effects of the treaty can develop to the fullest and exert a favorable influence on the solution of further fundamental international questions."

Honecker pointed out that the GDR working class is preparing for the 30th anniversary of the GDR with great activity. "It is thereby affirming its firm ties with the socialist fatherland, in which those things are being realized for which the best of our people have fought and given their lives over many generations." The GDR, with its fraternal ties with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, has proven itself to be a stable factor of socialism and peace in Europe.

The speaker added: "In keeping with the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, we are continuing to fashion a developed socialist society. We are working constantly to increase the material and cultural standard of living of the people and to create the prerequisites for the transition to communism. We regard this as a task by means of which we are fulfilling our internationalist duty at the same time, for strengthening socialism is in the interests of peace and of the national and social liberation of peoples."

Kharilaos Florakis noted that it should be regarded "as an event of global significance that despite the resistance of the adherents of the cold war, the signing of the new treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of strategic arms has been achieved. That gives the peace-loving forces a new impetus in the further struggle for a more comprehensive halt to the pernicious arms race. Our solidarity with their arduous but honorable task was and is undivided. The Greek working people also think highly of the important role of the GDR in CEMA and the role of our sister party in strengthening the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

Florakis remarked that the GDR's achievements are all the more impressive "if we compare them with the crisis phenomena in the FRG. The policy of undermining socialist Germany, the theory of the reunification of the two German states, the resurgence of revanchism and neo-Nazism in the FRG, which also has international ramifications, gives us cause to be vigilant. We know what a danger this resurgence represents for peace and for the interests of the peoples, including the peoples of Greece and the two German states. We also know how much these are jeopardized by the policies of the Chinese leadership, which allies itself with imperialism and with neofascist circles."

Touching on the situation in Greece, Florakis remarked that the democratic forces, which after 7 years of fascist dictatorship are now fighting in conditions of democracy, which is assuming as ever more authoritarian character, are now advancing. "While the ruling class, allied with the United States and NATO imperialism, is integrating the country in the EEC of monopolies, the people's forces are fighting for the abolition of foreign military bases, for the elimination of fascist bodies, for a policy of national independence and democracy, for peace, detente and disarmament, for cooperation with all peoples and for the development of economic relations with all countries, particularly the socialist countries. They are fighting to pave the way for socialism."

Visit to Cottbus

LD230407 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee led by general secretary Kharilaos Florakis is visiting Cottbus Bezirk today. Accompanied by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Werner Walde, first secretary of the SED Cottbus Bezirk Executive, they inspected new housing districts and schools in Cottbus. Cordial meetings took place with working people, teachers, apprentices and students. The delegation also visited two agricultural enterprises. This afternoon Kharilaos Florakis will address the working people of the Schwarze Pumpegas combine.

Florakis Address to Workers

LD230418 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1915 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Cottbus--A militant meeting of solidarity held today united more than 2,500 workers of the Schwarze Pumpe gas combine in Cottbus Bezirk with the delegation of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee.

The general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, Kharilaos Florakis, conveyed to the workers of the GDR's largest lignite refinery and all GDR people cordial greetings from all communists and the democratic forces of his native country. He said the important achievements in the further construction of advanced socialist society in the GDR, the successes of the socialist community of states, are of inestimable value for his party's struggle for national independence, democracy and social progress. They are a shining example, a source of new strength in achieving all the aims of the Greek communists.

Kharilaos Florakis thanked those attending the workers meeting for the many instances of firm solidarity shown to him and his comrades. He said because of socialism, a shining example and source of new strength, his party delegation leaves the GDR with even greater optimism and fortitude for coming struggles. The Greek communists view the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR as their day of celebration, said Florakis.

Spokesmen for the combine's workers assured the Greek guests that for the workers of the Schwarze Pumpe combine, solidarity is a matter of honor. After the meeting Kharilaos Florakis and those accompanying him visited workers of the mechanical section. The eventful day had begun with a visit to social institutions in the town and the bezirk.

Florakis on Importance of Talks

LD230852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2138 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, speaking in Berlin on Friday, stressed his deep satisfaction with the results of the meeting of the delegation which he heads with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. During a press interview he described the meeting as an important political event for his country's progressive forces, and above all, for the Communist Party of Greece. The two sides were able to exchange views on bilateral cooperation, on questions dealing with the international communist movement and on current international problems, including the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. He noted that the talks were characterized by complete agreement on all the points discussed.

Speaking about the work of the communists in Greece, Florakis recalled the task set forth by the 10th Greek Communist Party Congress in May of last year to bring about the union of all forces supporting national independence, democracy and social progress. We are trying to achieve joint action, a unity of action, he said, so that the democratic forces can determine the country's course.

The struggle to achieve this unity of action has produced positive results, but it has also encountered difficulties. He reported that cooperation had already been achieved with the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, the country's second largest party, at the local and trade union levels. For example, during the local elections held last fall, the two parties were able between them to win well over half the votes everywhere they acted together. But this cooperation is not yet stable.

The party leader spoke emphatically in favor of his country's leaving NATO and against membership in the EEC. In past decades Greece has repeatedly suffered experiences which prove that membership in NATO is only to its disadvantage. With regard to the EEC, he stressed that Greece's membership is aimed against its national independence.

REPORTAGE ON SED POLITBURO MEMBER NAUMANN USSR VISIT

Comments at Soviet Factory

AU191820 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 16-17 June 1979 on page 3 carries a 1400-word article by Eberhard Russek and Adolf Sturzbecher describing the visit by Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, to the Likhachev car factory, in Moscow. The authors report that Konrad Naumann was made an honorary member of one of the factory's best collectives and that he conveyed the fraternal militant greetings of the 150,000 communists of the Berlin SED Bezirk party organization.

Speaking on the historical roots of the fraternal alliance between the Soviet and GDR parties Konrad Naumann is quoted as having said: "Each visit to Moscow is renewed proof to us. There is no city in the world where we experience the feeling of belonging to the great family of socialist peoples as directly as here. No imperialism and no anticommunism can ever shake our conviction that the struggle for peace, for socialism and social progress knows no better bulwark and no better ally than the Soviet Union and its communist party.

Konrad Naumann is also quoted as having said: "Naturally we people from Berlin know very well from being in very close touch with imperialism at the foremost front of the class struggle in Europe in a city with a 45-km state border with capitalist West Berlin, that imperialism remains a dangerous opponent. Despite further progress in the policy of detente brought about by the indefatigable work of the Soviet Union, it has not abandoned its activities hostile to detente. Especially in the ideological field, too, it increasingly resumes cold war elements and sharpens the class struggle. But even the most hard-boiled nationalists and revanchists in the FRG and West Berlin cannot change anything about the fact that socialism determines the development of the German nation in the GDR and that the latter represents the best traditions of the history of the German people."

The paper reports that the meeting ended with applause and cheers of friendship between the two peoples.

Speech at Moscow Festivity

AU212045 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 13 Jun 79 pp 3, 4 AU

["From the Speech by Konrad Naumann at the Opening of the Berlin Days in Moscow on 12 June: Jointly For Our Aims"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Viktor Vasilevich [Grishin], dear Soviet friends and comrades,

The communists and working people of the GDR capital of Berlin convey fraternal militant greetings to the heroic city of Moscow.

We very cordially thank Comrade Viktor Vasilevich for his extremely friendly words of welcome. Hospitality and warmth envelope us on every visit to your metropolis since they spring from the community of our class aims and from the uniform concept of the world basis of our policy and from our joint responsibility for securing peace, for enhancing the power and attractiveness of real socialism in the world.

The "Berlin Days in Moscow" are an expression of this close friendship that is rooted in the working peoples' hearts, a friendship between the citizens of the Soviet Union and the GDR, of the two sister cities Moscow and Berlin. They are an important contribution of the two capitals to the further implementation of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between our states.

At the same time the "Berlin Days in Moscow" are a symbol of the tremendous revolutionary transformations that have taken place on our planet proceeding from the Great October Socialist Revolution. They are the result of the farreaching great liberation feat with which the Soviet Union, by defeating fascism, initiated a new stage of the revolutionary world process and thus also offered the German people the historic chance of embarking on the road to social progress.

By Word and Deed at Our Side

Thus the "Berlin Days in Moscow" are continuing the glorious historical traditions of the close class alliance between the Moscow and Berlin workers movements, traditions that were preserved by the heroes of the antifascist resistance even in the darkest days of German fascism.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of our worker-peasant state we feel the profound urge precisely here, in the metropolis of world socialism, to convey our heartfelt gratitude to our liberators, the soldiers of the glorious Soviet Army. We particularly thank those comrades, including many Muscovites, who have stood at our side by word and deed since the very first hour of the new start.

The preparations for the 30th GDR anniversary provide us with a worthy occasion to draw up a balance sheet concerning the results and deeds which the working people of the GDR and its capital Berlin have accomplished resulting from this opportunity, the opportunity mentioned already in the historic telegram of the Soviet Government of October 1949 on the founding of the GDR. It is said in this telegram signed by Josip Visarionovich Stalin: "The establishment of the GDR constitutes a turning point in European history."

The past three decades have proffered the irrefutable evidence that the close militant alliance with the CPSU and the USSR offers our people safe prospects for a further successful advance in fashioning the developed socialist society.

The development of the GDR capital with its 45 kilometers of state borders with imperialist West Berlin proves again and again that the proven fraternal combat alliance between our parties and states, which is particularly conspicuously displayed in the relations of partnership between the capitals, constitutes an extremely effective response to the futile attempts of imperialism to defame the gains of real socialism through intensified anti-communist and anti-Soviet baiting, and its attempts to wreck the friendship, unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries.

The working people of the GDR and of its capital Berlin appreciate highly the achievements of the communists and of all the citizens of the Soviet Union and of its capital Moscow.

It is first and foremost thanks to the Soviet Union that for 34 years now Europe has experienced the longest period of peace in modern history. This is a success that is above all also linked with the untiring activity of the outstanding leader of the Soviet and international workers movement, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and with his great personal commitment to implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence.

We in the GDR also attach great importance to the forthcoming summit meeting in Vienna and to the signing of a new agreement on SALT II.

Led by a combat tested Marxist-Leninist party at whose head stands such a proven internationalist and loyal friend of the Soviet Union as Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, the GDR working people, at the side of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, will always make their reliable contribution to peace and detente in the world.

I am very much pleased to convey to you, dear Soviet comrades, and through you to all Soviet people the communist greetings of Comrade Erich Honecker. The great achievements of the working people of the USSR and of its capital Moscow in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and in fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan are being appreciated highly. Naturally, we are also particularly touched by initiatives of enterprises in Moscow and in other cities that are accomplishing outstanding performances in the socialist competition in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR and by such initiatives, for example, as that of the 150 activists from the Moscow Moskabel enterprise who have set for themselves the task of fulfilling the plan tasks of the first 4 years of the 10th USSR 5-Year Plan by the 30th GDR anniversary.

Close Partnership Relations

Dear comrades, I can assure you that proceeding from the experiences in the competition on the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution everywhere, in industry and agriculture, science and culture, in the armed forces, among youth, in sports and in other social fields the initiatives for preparing the 30th anniversary of the GDR have been bound up even more closely with a further deepening of the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and its capital Moscow.

On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Soviet Army and on the 34th anniversary of the liberation outstanding results were achieved in the mass movement "Friendship-Druzhba--GDR 30" which was called into being by the society for German-Soviet friendship in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the GDR, results for which the Berlin city ward of Treptow and five large Berlin enterprises were presented awards on the occasion of the week of German-Soviet friendship.

Thus every day of fashioning the developed socialist society in our republic at the same time is also a day of a new living together and of deepening relations of partnership with the Soviet Union.

Here in Moscow we reaffirm the words of our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, who stated at the Ninth SED Congress: "The firm affinity with the party and country of Lenin is a principled question of the class position, the decisive criterion for every revolutionary and internationalist. This has been so since the Great October. This also applies today and more than ever in the future."

New Dimension of Cooperation

Dear comrades,

The fact that the foreign trade turnover between our two countries has again increased in 1978 by another 15 percent speaks in favor of the dynamics with which our cooperation and the intertwining of our national economies develop.

The Berlin working people are making a constantly growing contribution to the strengthening of our country's economic power.

The increasingly closely developing direct cooperation of more than 70 Berlin enterprises and institutions with their Moscow partner enterprises constitutes a good basis for this and is an expression of a new and greater dimension of the cooperation between our two cities, which is also becoming noticeable during the "Berlin Days in Moscow."

The many pledges of the working people to boost performances and to extend the 1979 national economic plan are also proof of the affinity between party and people that has deepened ever more as a result of the policy of the eighth and ninth party congresses.

Thus the conference of delegates of the SED Berlin Bezirk, party organizations was able early this year, in a letter to Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, to report pledges to exceed the 1979 national economic plan by at least 1 percent in the counter plans and to produce, in addition to the state targets, products tantamount to the output of one entire day.

Many Initiatives of the Best Workers

Many initiatives of the best Berlin workers, who at the same time are also pace setters in taking over Soviet innovators' methods, have found wide dissemination throughout the entire country. They are aimed at the central problem of our party's economic policy, the considerable enhancement of the effectiveness and quality of work in all fields. This is why the production collectives in close alliance with the scientists are undertaking great efforts to achieve the high aims in economizing materials and fuel. This is a task of maximum political significance for the growth of our economy precisely under the present conditions because our country is dependent to such a great extent on raw material imports. At the same time this task constitutes an important basis for the further development of the socialist way of life in the capital and it permeates all aspects of social life.

This is why the Berlin party organization, together with the trade unions and the youth league, first and foremost intensifies political activites in the workers collectives, why it consolidates the combat positions and intolerance against obstacles to the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress and of the aims of the party program, and why it aims its efforts at the further enhancement of the effectiveness on the masses of our political-ideological work. In doing so it is able to proceed from the secure ideological foundation, the will to peace, loyalty to the ideals of socialism, love for the Soviet Union and the declaration for international solidarity with the anti-imperilist forces, as they were impressively and conspicuously displayed by more than 500,000 girls and boys of our country at the FDJ National Youth Festival only a few days ago in our capital of Berlin.

Dear comrades,

The exchange of experiences with the Moscow party organization and the assimilation of the experiences in the leadership activities of Lenin's party are central to the further development of the partnership. We wish to further deepen the direct contacts between our two party organizations, the social organizations, particularly also between the enterprises and working people of our two cities.

It is possible with the exchange of experiences related to socialist and communist building--as experience shows--to contribute quite a bit, to cause also in the future significant incentives and achievements for the strengthening of socialism and communism to spring from the capital for our countries of the socialist community.

An Experience For All Citizens

As the "Moscow Days in Berlin" last year became an overwhelming experience for all GDR citizens, the "Berlin Days in Moscow" also offer splendid opportunities for further developing the people's and mass character of our relations, which go far beyond traditional territorial state and party relations and are anchored in the hearts of our two peoples.

Here apply the words of the great Russian poet Aleksanor Sergeyevich Pushkin whose name is very closely linked with Moscow and whose 180th birthday we have celebrated in a worthy manner in Berlin:

"You friends, how marvellous indeed in our bond!
"It is indivisible like the soul, and everlasting."

Comrades, in the 30th year of the GDR's existence we have set for ourselves ambitious goals.

We want to celebrate this important anniversary in our country's history as a display of the achievements of socialism on German soil.

Tremendous Potentials of Our Fraternal Alliance

If with the continuation of the socialist revolution in the GDR, with the development of the socialist nation and the further shaping of the socialist way of life, the values and advantages of socialism are becoming more and more clearly evident, then this reflects the creative energy of the GDR people and the tremendous potentials of our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the further drawing closer together of all states of the socialist community. On this road the SED, at the side of the CPSU and of all fraternal parties, will unwaveringly continue to advance conscientiously on the basis of the decisions of the 1976 Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties.

--Long live and strengthen the USSR--our example, our loyal friend and alliance partner!

--Long live the unbreakable friendship of Moscow and Berlin!

--Long live the militant alliance between the CPSU and the SED and their central committees headed by General Secretaries Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Comrade Erich Honecker!

--Long live our joint struggle for socialism and communism!

--Long live peace throughout the world!

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY RECEIVES PORTUGUESE CP GROUP

LD221758 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1345 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a Portuguese Communist Party delegation led by Antonio Gervasio, member of the Central Committee's Political Commission and head of the regional party organization in the Alentejo. The meeting took place in a most cordial atmosphere and represents renewed confirmation of the close and fraternal relations between the SED and the Portuguese Communist Party.

The delegation familiarized itself in Neubrandenburg Bezirk with the SED's agricultural policy and studied questions of party work.

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES LAWYERS MEETING--Leading lawyers of socialist countries were welcomed by GDR Justice Minister Hans-Joachim Heusinger on Tuesday in Berlin for an exchange of experience on comparative law between the ministries of justice. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

MSZMP'S BISZKU, KOROM TOUR INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

LD230946 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] "Bela Biszku, member of the MSZMP Politiburo, has ended his 3-day visit to County Vas." He inspected a factory at Szombathely, a producer cooperative at Repcelak and machine works at Szentgotthard.

"Mihaly Korom, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, spent 2 days in County Gor-Sopron." He visited Hegyeshalom and inspected the gyor freightcar works.

HUNGARY GIVEN TOKAMAK FOR EXPERIMENTS IN THERMONUCLEAR FUSION

Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 13 Jun 79 p 8 WA

[Excerpts] The first installation for thermonuclear experimentation in fusion was put into operation yesterday at the Central Physics Research Institute [KFKI] of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Leaders of the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute of Moscow were present at the time that the valuable research device known as the MT-1 was started up. Hungarian thermonuclear research became possible through a cooperation proposal made by the Kurchatov Institute a few years ago. Construction of the first industrial reactors is scheduled for the 1990's. Till then, reactor dimensions are being arrived at through construction of increasingly large tokamaks. In the meantime, new theories and concepts are being tried out on smaller installations built especially for this purpose. It is to this class that the KFKI tokamak belongs. The installation itself was built in the Soviet Union on the basis of plans of the Kurchatov and Yefremov institutes; the KFKI shipped computer technology devices in return. The control and metering-data collecting system made up of CAMAC electronic units governed by TPA computer was produced at the KFKI for the world's first super-conducting magnetic tokamak, the T-7. According to Hungarian plans, coordinated in detail with Soviet researchers, the KFKI will take part in plasma diagnosis research; it will study the behavior of plasma contaminating substances in particular. Development of new investigative procedures will be an important task. Using methods tested at the KFKI, we will also conduct experiments at the large installation of the Kurchatov Institute. Joint experiments conducted with the T-10 in previous years have been very fruitful. Plans call for the KFKI to take part in fabricating certain installations for the giant T-15 tokamak which is being built in the USSR.

U.S. PLANS TO CHANGE SKYLAB ORBIT REPORTED

LD230451 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The orbit of Skylab has been altered again. In the middle of July the U.S. space station will probably reach the denser strata of the atmosphere, where it will be destroyed almost completely. The danger exists, however, that some fragments of the 85-ton space laboratory will fall to the surface of the earth. For this reason an attempt is being made, by altering the orbit, to stabilize the flight of the space station in order to slow its descent in its last orbit around the earth. In this way the pieces of the space station which are not burned up can avoid inhabited areas. The U.S. space station was launched 6 years ago and since then several U.S. astronauts have worked in it.

GIEREK VISITS KRAKOW FOR NOWA HUTA STEELWORKS ANNIVERSARY

Arrival in Krakow

LD221510 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived in Krakow today. In the Krakow PZPR committee he met political and administrative authorities of the city. During the meeting Kazimiers Barcikowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Krakow PZPR committee, told Edward Gierek of the current problems facing the development of the city, particularly the progress in renovating its monuments. Here is Witold Slusarksi, our correspondent in Krakow:

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee is staying in Krakow today to take part in ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the construction of Nowa Huta and the metallurgical combinat named after Lenin.

At Balice Airport Comrade Edward Gierek was welcomed by voivodship hosts led by Kasimiers Barcikowski, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Krakow party committee. Before noon, Edward Gierek met the party aktiv of Krakow and visited some monuments which are being renovated. At this moment, in the Prussion Allegiance Hall in Sukiennice, a meeting has begun between the first secretary and leading construction workers and steelworkers of Nowa Huta. Meritorious workers will be decorated with high state awards. The meeting is also attended by the government delegation of the Soviet Union led by Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov.

Speech to Workers

LD222230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1255 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at Nowa Huta, marking 30th anniversary of Lenin Steelworks--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and inhabitants of Krakow; builders and workers of the steelworks named after Lenin: An anniversary which is close to the heart of everyone who took part in the great cause of raising our fatherland from the war ruins and constructing its modern power has brought us together. This is a matter which is close to the heart of every Pole. Thirty years ago, in June 1949, a signboard on which was inscribed "Nowa Huta Will Be Here" appeared in the fields of the village of Mogila. The construction of the combine and town began. A new page in the history of Poland was opened up. The industrialization of the country, the program of which was defined by the unifying congress of the Polish Worker's Party and the Polish Socialist Party, was getting underway. Already 5 years later, on 21 July 1954 on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the July Manifesto, the first blast furnace of the steelworks was fired and handed over for use. Many of you can remember these moments. I also remember them. I was amongst you and was waiting together with you for the first pouring of steel. When a stream of pig iron flowed, we were gripped by a feeling of deep emotion and plain human happiness. This is how the services of the new steelworks for socialist Poland began. When it was being designed a production figure of 1.5 million tons of steel annually was planned, in other words, the same amount as was produced by the whole of the Polish iron and steel industry before the war. Today Nowa Huta produces nearly 7 million tons of steel.

Allow me to remind you of the true situation in which your steelworks came into being at the time. This truth still has to be driven into social awareness. A strong iron and steel industry is the foundation of the economic development of a country and for satisfying the needs of society. There is no industry without steel, there are no houses or schools, means of transportation or housing economy installations, there are no tractors or agricultural and other machinery. The truth becomes obvious today. This is why we are building the Katowice Steelworks, this is why we are modernizing the old iron and steel industry. [applause]

The new steelworks was supposed to provide steel for the reconstruction of towns, for a strong industry and for the defense of the country. It was to be the pillar for the industrialization of Poland and this is what it became. [applause]

The Katowice Steelworks is to provide steel for the housing industry which is developing at an unprecedented rate, for agricultural machinery and equipment, and for motor transportation, and it is already providing this steel. It is to become the pillar of the country's modern appearance, of further progress and prosperity, and it is already becoming so. [applause] It is to become a pillar of the country's up-to-dateness, of further progress, and prosperity, and it is becoming this. [applause]

Dear comrades, we are returning with emotion in our thoughts to those difficult and great years of Nowa Huta's construction. The scars of the war and occupation had not yet healed, but our people found in themselves the courage and drive necessary to tackle the most essential problems of socioeconomic development. In essence everything, the strength of the country and the people's living conditions, the changing of the social system and the advance of the popular masses, Poland's security and its international position, depended on socialist industrialization.

Our whole society, the working class, the peasants and the intelligentsia, all the generations sensed infallibly the historic significance of this deed and gave it their ardent support. And yet this happened in conditions when the traces of deep political and ideological divisions were still fresh. The period of the establishment of people's power and of class confrontation for the form of the system had just ended. The program for industrialization was meeting the aspirations of the broadest masses; the general desire to emerge from backwardness and weakness passed on from generation to generation. The prospects of development, of modern industry, and of the elimination of unemployment were clearly appealing to the working people. At last, a real possibility for ambitious undertakings on the level of the 20th century and of creative work for their country and their people was apparent. The opportunity for a great social advance was appearing to the overpopulated countryside. The whole younger generation found the doors of schools and factory gates open. This is why precisely at that time, in the years of the 6-year plan, the unity of our people was manifested for the first time on such a scale in the patriotism of labor. Your steel works also became a symbol of this unity because it was the first large construction of socialism in Poland, and because it was chiefly the deed of Polish young people. [applause]

In recent years we have referred many times to the experiences of the Union of Polish Youth , ZMP, and we emphasized the importance of its achievements. The Lenin Steelworks is the most beautiful material monument of ideological values, patriotism, devotion, and the desire to act, left by this organization, which gave its name to a whole generation. [applause]

The steelworks constructed by people also built people. In June 1949 the first 800 young people in the service of Poland arrived here. They were followed by thousands of young people, sons of peasants and workers, prepared for hard work and sacrifices, imbued with the ardor and romanticism of the great construction. They came from the whole of Poland, transported by the vision of a strong, industrialized fatherland respected in the world. They came to serve Poland, which was their hope and an opportunity for their generation. [applause]

They worked in exceptionally difficult circumstances, but they did not regret the effort, because they knew that they were building something great, something for themselves, factory sheds in which they would find work, houses in which they would live, schools in which their children would learn.

Here, at the construction site of Nowa Huta, as throughout Poland, a process of great advance was taking place. The ranks of the industrial working class and of the young peasant intelligentsia were growing. A great role in the construction of Nowa Huta, in the education and training of its workforce, was played by steelworkers, workers, technicians, and engineers from the traditional centers of Polish metallurgy in Silesia and the Basin. I wish to thank with all my heart all of you, dear comrades, the builders and steelworkers, everyone who contributed to the construction of Nowa Huta. Poland takes pride in the results of your toil. [applause]

It was the working class led by the party which opened a new road of development for the whole people. Its people and peasants and the intelligentsia have raised Poland. Their work, their ideals, are the foundation of our achievements. We base our future on them. [applause]

Comrades, we will never forget the great assistance given to us by the Soviet Union in the industrialization of Poland. It was no easy matter for a country devastated by war to the same extent as Poland, a country which at the time was facing the need to reconstruct and develop its own economy. Despite this the Soviet Union came to our aid. It was expressed in the designing of hundreds of industrial works and in supplies of basic installations and machines. We remember sincerely the Soviet experts who designed Nowa Huta and who together with Polish engineers worked on its construction. Let me on your behalf, on behalf of all Poles, convey to them words of profound gratitude. [applause]

On 21 January 1954 your combine, dear comrade steel workers, was given the name of Vladimir Lenin. The person and the work of Lenin are especially close to us, the Poles. He lived and worked on our soil, here in Krakow and at Poronin. The victory of the October Revolution, which he led, opened to Poland the road to independence. It was Lenin who signed the decree on the annulment of the treaties for the division of Poland. It was he who was the indefatigable spokesman of friendly cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Polish people. [applause]

You know best yourselves how much we owe to the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union during the hardest times of the Polish people, when it was threatened by biological extermination, and during the times of reconstruction, and in present years. We remember with gratitude the liberating maneuver of the Soviet Army, thanks to which Krakow and its invaluable antiquities were saved. The alliance and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union, the friendship of the Polish and Soviet peoples, the ideological unity of the PZPR and the CPSU have had and still have fundamental significance. They are great assets for the two peoples. We will always protect them and develop them comprehensively.

Esteemed comrades and citizens; dear young people: it is a great piece of fortune that for 34 years no Pole has died in a war. Throughout the previous 200 years war did not pass by a single Polish generation and our nation had on more than one occasion to start everything by clearing ashes and ruins. For the first time in centuries your generation has been spared what was considered to be the inevitability of Polish fate. You, young comrades and friends, are a generation of peace which has an opportunity which previous generations of Poles did not have. You can think not of how you are going to survive but of how you are going to live and how, by the labor of your hands and minds, you are going to shape yours and the fatherland's present and future. [applause]

This can be attributed to socialism. It is because of its strength and its ideals that the Polish nation has not only regained freedom but has also been able to take full advantage of the fruits of victory. It has changed its fate and has successfully solved the fundamental problems of its existence, has returned to the Odra, Nysa and Baltic, and has created an unshakeable guarantee for the security of the fatherland. has insured its independence and sovereignty. We have achieved and guaranteed what previous generations fought for for such a long time. We have fulfilled their most ardent patriotic dreams and aspirations. [applause]

I urge you, young Poles, to multiply the achievements of your fathers. Your youth and early adulthood are a time of new tasks, a time of the Katowice Steelworks, of the Lublin Coal Basin, of the management of the Vistual and a time of the implementation of great national development programs. [applause]

Comrades and citizens: Socialist Poland, occupying a worthy place--and the best in its tradition--among other states of Europe and in the world is playing an active part in the construction of international security and peace. It is doing this in close and allied cooperation with the Soviet Union which plays a leading part in this task which is a primary one for all nations. [applause]

We are striving toward this goal together with the other socialist states as an unbreakable link in their community which exerts a dominant influence on the course of the present-day world. We indulge in dialog with all countries and with all forces which support peace. We submit initiatives such as the declaration, recently approved by the United Nations, on the upbringing of societies in the spirit of peace. These meet with approval and broad support. [applause]

It is with approval that we welcomed the signing of the second agreement on limiting offensive strategic arms by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and by U.S. President Jimmy Carter. We give our congratulations on this important achievement. This is an event of great importance creating fresh opportunities for halting the dangerous arms race and for opening up the road to disarmament. [applause]

Together with world public opinion, we are expecting speedy ratification of the treaty, and opening negotiations on another, third treaty, and the intensification of all negotiations on arms reduction, on military detente, and the construction of means of mutual trust.

In the Vienna meeting, and its favorable results, we would like to see a good omen for the political climate in the world for the construction of lasting peace. [applause]

We are glad that in the great cause of peace and international cooperation the voice of the first Polish pope, John Paul, sounded so clearly during his journey to his homeland. Particularly eloquent were the words said at the world's largest burial ground of victims of Nazi genocide in Oswiecim.

Today, while horrible weapons of mass destruction exist, the highest political and moral imperative for all peoples, and for all forces, is to prevent another world war and to insure lasting peace. It is a necessity; it is also a realistic possibility.

Esteemed comrades, at a moment such as today, we all return in thought to the past, summing up successes and achievements, our work, and participation in the creation of national wealth. What reflections accompany those accounts of the past? Let us look at what has been changed during 35 years of People's Poland; let us look at our towns and villages, factories and houses, the living conditions of our families and all the community. It is impossible to deny great achievements in every branch of national economy and social life, because it is impossible to deny oneself. The achievements, dear comrades, are an integral part of the life of millions of Poles, are the priceless inheritance which should be increased and enriched.

We have found reasons for common satisfaction. We have made a great thing, the republic of all Poles. [applause] Socialism has become the most lasting bond of the unity of our nation, the unity of all working people regardless of social status, profession, education, or attitude to religion, the unity of all who really care for the good of the fatherland. We must always guard unity and constantly consolidate it. The success of our common efforts depend on it, together with the strength of the state and its authority in the world. [applause]

Dear comrades, ambitious and long-range objectives are not easy to achieve without an effort; you know best about that. Determined work is needed; perseverance and consistency, and sometimes self-denial courage and the will to breach adversity are needed.

In some sectors we are still making up for former backwardness. We must constantly meet with challenge of our times in order to strengthen Poland's position in Europe and the world. We always stress that people decide the achievements of the nation. It is you who decide by your work, professional abilities, your involvement. Together with you, we share the joy in the successes of the steelworks. They are also a witness to the good activity of your party organization, your young people, trade unions; your workers' self-management. In our socialist society work is the only source of progress, the source of the success of man, the family, the nation. May everyone therefore at every post, in every workshop, in town and country, consider how best to use the machines, energy, raw materials, materials entrused to him and above all his working time. Let us do everything so that everywhere in Poland work is modern, productive, well organized and gives still more benefit to the nation and our fatherland.

Esteemed comrades, inhabitants of Krakow: Nowa Huta, which is constantly being expanded and modernized, remains as young as when its praises were sung in the song; there remains the permanent youth of old Krakow, where every stone bears traces of the fatherland's history.

Krakow, always a great center of Polish science and culture, is today also an important center of Polish industry. Let us do everything together, with the self-sacrificing participation of all society to realize as well as possible the program of restoration of the ancient monuments of your beautiful city, our former capital--a program initiated by the Politburo. [applause]

The inhabitants of Krakow and the Krakow region have written a glorious page in the history of self-sacrifice and devotion to the fatherland. Today they are making a praiseworthy contribution to the country's development. I am convinced that the Krakow workers, engineers, technicians, scholars and artists will enrich the national achievement with new values, both material and spiritual. [applause]

Accept, dear comrades, once again words of thanks and best wishes from the Central Committee of our party; I wish you new achievements, professional and personal; I wish you, your families, your nearest and dearest, much joy and optimism, good health and every success.

ROMANIAN-POLISH GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC COMMISSION HOLDS WARSAW SESSION

Gierek Reception for Fazekas

AU221424 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Text] PAP--On 20 June, PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek received Janos Fazekas, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and deputy prime minister, who is visiting Poland.

The meeting was attended by Jan Szydlak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During the meeting the sides discussed the lines of the further development of Polish-Romanian economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Jerzy Kusiak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ion Cozma, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Poland, were present.

End of Session 22 June

AU221915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Warsaw, AGERPRES, 22/6/1979--The 13th session of the Romanian-Polish Government Commission of Economic Collaboration took place in Warsaw, over June 20-22, 1979. The Romanian Government delegation was led by Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister, and the Polish delegation by Jan Szydlak, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The results recorded in the first three years both in the domain of industrial cooperation and in trade exchanges were assessed in the positive during the proceedings.

Special attention was paid to the analysis of questions of the future collaboration in machine-building, chemistry as well as to the questions related to meeting each other's demands of raw materials.

A protocol of the session was signed, as well as other documents concerning the expansion under the future five-year plan of cooperation in the manufacturing of building equipment and for the deepening of specialization in the manufacturing of certain sorts of iron-steel products.

A series of conventions of cooperation and specialization in machine-tools, electrical engineering, small-tonnage chemistry were extended and agreed (?on) for the 1981-1985 period. Established were also measures for the deepening of the industrial cooperation, of collaboration in scientific research and technology, of collaboration in agriculture, transport and other fields.

The commission noted that the bilateral goods exchanges increased continually in the first three years of the current five-year plan and considered it necessary that the foreign trade bodies in the two countries start preparing and concluding in due time long-term contracts that should secure the dynamic development of mutual exchanges for 1981-1985.

FRENCH CP OFFICIAL PLISSONIER ARRIVES 22 JUNE

LD230539 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 June, PAP--Gaston Plissonier, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, arrived on a visit to Poland today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The French guest was received today by member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Babiuch. During the meeting information was exchanged about the activity of the PUWP and the FCR. Discussed also was the further development of fraternal cooperation between the two parties.

BRIEFS

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS WITH FRANCE--A delegation of the French Foreign Ministry has visited Warsaw to hold further consultations on problems of security and cooperation in Europe, in particular on preparations for the 1980 Madrid meeting of representatives of the states participating in the CSCE. The French delegation was led by Ambassador Jacques Andreani, a general director. Ambassador Andreani was received by Vice Foreign Ministers Jozef Czyrek and Marian Dobrosielski. French Ambassador Serge Boidevaix was present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN--Tehran, 18 June, PAP--In connection with the termination of his mission in Iran Polish ambassador to that country Henryk Laszcz paid a farewell visit on June 16 to Prime Minister of the provisional government of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mehdi Bazargan. The two discussed the present state [words indistinct] for the development of relations and stressed mutual interest in the expansion of all-round Polish-Iranian [word indistinct]. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1738 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD]

REPORTAGE ON CYPRIOT PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU VISIT

23 June Arrival

AU231541 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0842 GMT on 23 June carries a live 14-minute relay from Bucharest's Otopeni International Airport on the arrival of Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou and his wife on a state visit to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu. According to the announcer, the high-ranking Cypriot guests are welcomed by "President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrades Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec and Stefan Andrei," as well as by numerous working people from Bucharest's enterprises and institutions and young people.

The announcer states that the Romanian and Cypriot officials are introduced to each other. An honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of the two countries are played. The two presidents are reported to review the honor guard. The announcer then states that the Cypriot president "is accompanied on this visit by Nikolaos Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs; (Yeoryios Delachias), ambassador director general in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dhimos Hatzimiltis, Cypriot ambassador to Romania, and other officials."

The announcer says that "Cornel Burtica, Janos Fazekas, Gheorghe Pana, Nicolae Constantin, Nicolae Giosan, Ion Coman, Angelo Miculescu and other officials are also at the airport."

The two presidents are reported to watch the marching past of the honor guard, after which they leave the airport amidst the cheers of the Bucharest residents present at the airport.

Talks With Ceausescu

AU231553 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 23 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, began at the Palace of the Republic today. The talks are attended for the Romanian side by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Birlea, Chief of Cabinet of the republic's president; Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ion Anghel, charge d'affaires ad interim of our country to Nicosia; and for the Cypriot side by Nikolaos Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs; (Yeoryios Delachias), ambassador and director general in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dhimos Hatzimiltis, ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to Bucharest; (Haris Movides), director in the president's cabinet.

The talks are devoted to examining the current stage and prospects for developing Romanian-Cypriot relations and to a broad range of matters pertaining to the international political life.

The two presidents stressed the particular importance which they attach to the talks begun in Bucharest today and jointly agreed that the Romanian-Cypriot summit dialog will mark a contribution of the greatest importance to expanding and deepening relations of close friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples to their benefit and in the interest of the cause of peace, security, cooperation and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Spiros Kiprianou decided that the concrete aspects of bilateral cooperation should be examined within the working meetings to be held by the delegation members of the two countries in order to identify new ways and means which will bring about an intensification and diversification of economic cooperation, trade exchange and a general development of Romanian-Cypriot relations.

President Spiros Kiprianou extended an invitation to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official visit to the Republic of Cyprus. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The talks are taking place in an atmosphere of understanding and mutual esteem, of cordiality and friendship.

Before the beginning of the Romanian-Cypriot summit dialog, President Spiros Kiprianou and Mrs Mimi Kiprianou paid a courtesy visit on President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. In a warm and friendly atmosphere of esteem and mutual understanding, the two heads of state exchanged first views on matters pertaining to developing Romanian-Cypriot cooperation, both at a bilateral level and in the international arena.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Spiros Kiprianou expressed complete satisfaction with the evolution of relations between Romania and Cyprus and stressed the positive results recorded in developing cooperation at a political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural level and in other important fields. They stressed that all conditions exist to further expand and diversify bilateral cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality of rights and mutual respect for the interests of both peoples, and for the cause of peace, understanding and social progress.

Visit to Predeal

AU231941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1819 GMT 23 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/6/1979--In the afternoon of June 23, Spiros Kiprianou, together with the distinguished guest is accompanied by Constantin Statescu, minister of justice, Lieutenant-General Constantin Popa, deputy chief of staff, as also by Ion Anghel, charge d'affaires of Romania to the Republic of Cyprus.

The Cypriot officials accompanying President Spiros Kiprianou on his Romanian visit, and Dhimos Hatzimiltis, ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus in Bucharest, are also in his suite.

At the arrival in Predeal, the distinguished guests were most warmly welcomed by Gheorghe Dumitrache, chairman of the Brasov County People's Council, by other representatives of the local state bodies.

Resort Activities, Bucharest Return

AU241810 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 24 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/6/1979--On the second day of the state visit the president of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, and Mme Mimi Kiprianou are paying to Romania upon the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, the guests visited the well known resort of Poiana Brasov.

The President of Cyprus was appreciative of the achievements of the municipality of Brasov in the economic field, in residential and tourist contruction, and in the organization of tourism, of the care taken in Romania to provide ever better living and working conditions.

Throughout the visit, many residents of the city of Brasov as well as working people on holiday at Poiana Brasov extended a warm welcome to the envoys of the Cypriot people.

A luncheon was given for the president of Cyprus and his wife by the chairman of the Brasov County People's Council Gheorghe Dumitrache. During the luncheon, which passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere, the chairman of the Brasov County People's Council and the president of the Republic of Cyprus made brief speeches.

On Sunday afternoon, the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, and Mme Mimi Kiprianou as well as the officials accompanying them returned to Bucharest.

REPORTAGE ON JOINT FRENCH ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION

Ceausescu Reception for Trade Minister

AU221958 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Jean-Francois Deniau, minister of foreign trade of France and chairman of his country's side in the Joint Romanian-French Government Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The guest stated that he has the honor to extend friendly sentiments and most cordial wishes to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic.

Expressing thanks, President Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guest to convey warm greetings and best wishes to the French president.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the fact that the traditional relations between Romania and France are constantly developing fruitfully in the spirit and on the basis of the understandings and guidelines worked out during the summit dialog in Bucharest and Paris. Within this framework, the two sides stressed the good results recorded in the field of economic cooperation and expressed the joint desire to fully make use of the existing favorable conditions in order to further intensify and diversify economic exchange and expand production sharing and cooperation in third markets.

The two sides stressed that the expansion and deepening of this cooperation will positively influence the development of good Romanian-French relations and will serve the progress of the two countries and the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The sides also discussed current matters pertaining to international life. During the talk they stressed the need to solve states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world by political means, the need for adopting and achieving firm measures and for continuing and strengthening the process of detente.

The sides also stressed the importance of eliminating underdevelopment and economic gaps that persist between numerous countries; they stressed the need for establishing a new international economic order which will insure the free development of all nations and the achievement of their aspirations for progress and well-being.

In this context, the two sides stressed the importance of thoroughly preparing the special UN General Assembly session in 1980 devoted to discussing these major problems which are concerning mankind today.

End of Session, Signing of Protocol

AU221446 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the 10th session of the Joint Romanian-French Government Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended in Bucharest today. During the proceedings, the two sides stressed with satisfaction that, in conformity with the understandings concluded between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Romanian-French economic relations have recorded an upward evolution which has been given material shape in the increase in the volume of mutual goods exchange, in expanding and diversifying economic and industrial cooperation and collaboration at various levels.

The two sides stressed the good results recorded in cooperation in the field of automobile construction, machine-tools, in electronics and electrical engineering, metallurgy, the chemical petrochemical industry and in other fields. On the basis of results recorded thus far, the two sides adopted measures aimed at finalizing new concrete actions between enterprises and companies in the two countries in such fields as energy, mining, electrical engineering, aeronautics, chemistry, data processing and other sectors that are of interest to both countries.

The sides also agreed upon measures aimed at expanding and increasing the volume of trade exchange and identified new fields for continuing to develop bilateral cooperation in scientific and technical research.

The session protocol was signed for the Romanian side by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the Romanian side in the commission, and for the French side by Jean-Francois Deniau, minister of foreign trade and chairman of the French side in the commission.

Departure of Trade Minister

AU232106 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 23 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/6/1979--Jean Francois Deniau, French minister of external trade, chairman for France of the Romanian-French Joint Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation who participated in the proceedings of the tenth session of the commission, left Bucharest on June 23.

The guest was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council, chairman for Romania of the joint commission, by other Romanian officials.

Also present was Pierre Cerles, ambassador of France in Bucharest.

PRESIDENT TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO BRITISH QUEEN ON BIRTHDAY

AU221344 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 15 June--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

"It is with great satisfaction that I send to Your Majesty, on the occasion of the celebration of your birthday, warm greetings and sincere wishes for your good health and personal happiness and for the prosperity of the friendly people of Great Britain."

TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL (INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD242026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 24 (TANJUG)--President Tito has extended felicitations to Mozambique President Samora Machel on the occasion of the independence day of the People's Republic of Mozambique. In the telegramme of felicitations, President Tito expresses the conviction that the principles of non-alignment, on which friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mozambique are founded, will be an important factor in the further (?promotion) of mutual relations, international understanding and broad and comprehensive cooperation and peace in the world.

FADILJ HODZA TO VISIT PHILIPPINES, MALAYSIA, BANGLADESH

LD221536 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1339 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Fadilj Hodza will pay official and friendly visits to the Philippines, Malaysia and the People's Republic of Bangladesh. He will visit these countries from June 28 to July 7, at invitations of the respective governments.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES DEFENSE SECRETARY LJUBICIC 22 JUNE

LD231256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1121 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 23 (TANJUG)--The leader of the Libyan revolution, Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, received General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, here last night. Also present on the occasion was Safet Serifovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Libya, who presented President Tito's personal message to Col. al-Qadhdhafi. Minister Ljubicic is on a shorter [as received] working visit to Libya's armed forces now.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON STAMBOLIC CENTRAL AMERICA VISIT

Meeting With Costa Rican Leaders

LD221036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0909 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, June 22 (TANJUG)--Assembly of Yugoslavia member, Petar Stambolic, who is on an official and friendly visit to Costa-Rica, today visited the president of Costa Rica, Rodrigo Carazo. He conveyed President Tito's greetings and invited Carazo to visit Yugoslavia.

During the friendly talks President Carazo and Petar Stambolic discussed the present international situation, especially the position of the nonaligned countries, as well as the struggle for the new world economic order. It was stated that both countries have identical views on these questions.

Stambolic today had [a meeting] with Costa Rican Vice-President Rodrigo Altmann. During the meeting particular attention was paid to the situation in the non-aligned movement, in view of the recent Colombo meeting of the nonaligned Coordinating Bureau and preparations for the sixth summit in Havana. The two sides agreed to draft a two-year programme of mutual cooperation in science, technology, culture and education. Mutual interest was expressed in joint investments and in an increased presence of Yugoslav economy in Costa Rica.

The Costa Rican delegation also informed Petar Stambolic about its government's decision to join the International Centre for Management of Publically Owned Enterprises in Developing Countries, with headquarters in Ljubljana, Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia.

End of Costa Rica Visit

LD241700 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, June 23 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation, headed by Presidency of Yugoslavia member Petar Stambolic, today ended a three-day official and friendly visit to Costa Rica and left for Panama.

The concurrence of views and a climate of mutual respect and friendship were the main features of the talks held during the visit. Petar Stambolic exchanged views with highest Costa Rican officials on the current international situation and relations between the two countries.

During the talks, both sides set out the importance and role of the policy of non-alignment as an independent factor in international affairs. They agreed, the joint communique states, that the non-aligned policy has proved itself indispensable in the aspirations of countries and nations for political and economic emancipation and equality in international relations.

The Costa Rica side set out that it will with interest view the further development of the non-aligned movement and, especially, the movement's role in the struggle for the new economic order. This was one of the main topics of the talks held between Petar Stambolic and Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and Vice-President Rodrigo Altmann and other (?ranking) Costa Rican officials.

Within the exchange of views on bilateral cooperation, both sides noted possibilities to exist for promoting Yugoslav-Costa Rican economic relations. During the visit, a two-year programme of scientific-technical, cultural and educational cooperation was agreed on on the basis of an earlier reached agreement.

Meeting With Panama President

LD241932 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1817 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Panama, June 24 (TANJUG)--Panama's President Aristides Royo and member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic today exchanged views on the international situation and bilateral cooperation.

At the talks the greatest attention was given to the non-aligned movement and to preparations for the sixth summit of the non-aligned. The need was emphasized of joint activity towards the strengthening of unity of the non-aligned of the known principles of the movement. Aristides Royo informed Petar Stambolic on the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The two sides expressed interest in intensifying trade and expansing Yugoslav-Panamian economic cooperation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MIJATOVIC WEST AFRICA VISIT

End of Visit to Liberia

LD221904 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Monrovia, June 22 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Cvijetin Mijatovic today ended his official visit to Liberia, which both sides have assessed as a significant impulse to all-round development of bilateral cooperation.

During the talks with Mijatovic, Liberian President Tolbert paid the highest tribute to President Tito for his role in the world and the non-aligned movement and for his comprehensive international activity for world peace and progress.

The Liberian president especially underlined his respect for the Yugoslav president's efforts for the total liberation of Africa. President Tolbert expressed the readiness of his country to, together with Yugoslavia and other non-aligned countries, extensively engage in further strengthening the international role, unity and action capacity of the non-aligned movement.

Joint Communique With Liberia

LD222336 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1906 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Monrovia, June 22 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav-Liberian communique was issued here today at the end of the official visit of Presidency of Yugoslavia member Cvijetin Mitjatovic. The two countries' strong commitment to the authentic principles of the non-aligned policy and readiness to cooperate even more closely within the non-aligned movement are stressed in the communique.

The communique states that, during the Liberian-Yugoslav exchange of views, both sides underlined the role of the Organization of African Unity in the solution of African problems and the significance of the meeting of heads of African states in Monrovia in mid-July.

Both sides expressed the readiness to increase the volume of bilateral trade and to enrich their economic relations with new, higher forms of cooperation. Liberia also showed readiness for the formation of mixed Liberian-Yugoslav enterprises.

Arrival in Sierra Leone

LD222345 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Freetown, June 22 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Cvijetin Mijatovic arrived in Freetown today on a two-day official visit to Sierra Leone.

The Yugoslav-Sierra Leone talks will begin tomorrow. Views are expected to be exchanged on the activities of non-aligned countries in anticipation of the sixth summit in Havana: cooperation between the two countries within the non-aligned movement, the current political and economic situation in Africa and the world, and bilateral cooperation. The Yugoslav official is (?expected) also to have talks with Sierra Leone President Stevens.

Talks With President Stevens

LD231534 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Freetown, June 23 (TANJUG)--President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone today received Presidency of Yugoslavia member Cvijetin Mijaotovic, who is on an official and friendly visit to this non-aligned West African country. During the meeting, which took place in a freindly and cordial atmosphere, current international relations and friendly bilateral cooperation were discussed.

Cvijetin Mijatovic conveyed to President Stevens President Tito's warm regard and message, which concerns Yugoslavia's stands on contemporary world issues and bilateral cooperation.

President Stevens and Mijatovic discussed the non-aligned countries' activities pending the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana, the two countries' cooperation within the non-aligned movement, decolonization in Africa, economic problems which impede the developing countries development and other international issues.

During the meeting, President Stevens spoke with great respect about President Tito and his untiring efforts for establishing peace and stability in the world, for strengthening the non-aligned movement and resolving crucial international problems.

President Stevens stressed Sierra Leone's vital interest in a strong non-aligned movement, able to accomplish its historic mission in the general progress and security of manking.

President Stevens fully agreed with Yugoslavia's assessments of the present aggravated situation in the world. He stressed that in these conditions even closer cooperation and stronger unity of non-aligned countries is indispensable.

President Stevens stressed his conviction that the coming non-aligned summit of non-aligned countries will contribute specially to resolving acute economic problems which the developing countries are faced with in the aggravated international conditions. At the same time he urged for intensified international activities for establishing the new economic order in the world.

The two countries' bilateral relations were assessed as favourable and both sides expressed interest in expanding trade and establishing more diverse forms of economic cooperation. During the talks, common views were defined on all issues discussed.

End of Sierra Leone Visit

LD241930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Freetown, June 24 (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic left Freetown today after an official and friendly visit to Sierra Leone.

Cvijetin Mijatovic and Second Vice-President of Sierra Leone Alhaji Mustapha today exchanged views on current questions in international relations and the development of bilateral cooperation. Preparations of the non-alined countries for the forthcoming summit in Havana were in the focus of attention, as was cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sierra Leone in the non-aligned movement.

The discussion also covered the situation in Africa in the light of the forthcoming O.A.U. session in Monrovia and the latest events in southern Africa.

On all these questions, as is learned, identity and closeness of views were expressed.

Alhaji Mustapha pointed to the importance and role of Yugoslavia and Yugoslav President Tito in the world and in the non-aligned movement and noted that political relations between Sierra Leone and Yugoslavia have reached a very high level. He expressed, on behalf of his government, readiness to realize such cooperation also in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields.

Cvijetin Mijatovic stated Yugoslavia's known position on the ways for the further strengthening of the non-aligned movement, and spoke about the importance which Yugoslavia attaches to the r.le of the O.A.U. in solution of African problems in a peaceful way.

After the talks separately held by members of the delegations it was concluded that there exist all possibilities of Yugoslavia'a and Sierra Leone's economies considerably expanding and enriching their cooperation.

The Sierra Leone Government expressed wish for Yugoslav enterprises to participate in the international competition bidding for the construction of the "Bunbuna" hydro-electric power plant, one of the key projects of the country's economic development. Sierra Leone is also interested in Yugoslav technical assistance in the development of tourism.

INDIAN COMMERCE SECRETARY DHARIA ARRIVES 24 JUNE

LD242305 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Mohan Dharia, Indian minister of commerce, civil supplies and cooperation, arrived in Belgrade tonight. He is leading the Indian delegation for the session of the Yugoslav-Indian Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation which is due to begin tomorrow. The guest from India was welcomed and greeted by Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of foreign trade, and by Atanas Atanasievski, assistant federal secretary of foreign trade.

CHINESE BANKING DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH ECONOMY CHAMBER

LD221754 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG)--A Chinese banking delegation, headed by National Bank of China Governor Li Baohua, has had talks in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy with Chamber Vice-President Rado Todorovic and his associates.

The guests from China were informed about Yugoslavia's socio-economic development. During the talk, the Yugoslav economy's interest was set out in as broad and diverse as possible cooperation with the Chinese economy.

INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS 24 JUNE

LD242035 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 24 (TANJUG)--An Indonesian parliamentary delegation, which was on a several-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, left here this morning.

The talks (?have shown) that Yugoslavia and Indonesia have identical positions in their course of original principles of the non-aligned movement and identical [words indistinct] the defence of the unity of the movement. This was stated by Vice-Chairman of the Indonesian Parliament Kartidjo, who added that views of the two countries on international questions, especially on focuses of crisis in the world, are very close.

Kartidjo said that the talks of the two countries on economic cooperation have shown that it can be promoted still more since there exist possibilities of promoting it.

TANJUG REPORTS MSZMP STUDY DELEGATION VISIT

LD230400 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1904 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG)--Executive Secretary for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Milojko Drulovic had talks here today with a study delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. During their stay in Yugoslavia, the delegation got acquainted with the role and tasks of the LCY in changes of the Yugoslav economy's structure, the development of Yugoslavia's foreign economic relations and the association of science and production.

The delegation, headed by Deputy Head of the Hungarian Party Central Committee Economic-Political Department Janos Juhas, left Belgrade today.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO WASHINGTON

LD232124 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington--Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and members of his delegation have had a number of meetings and talks with American political and business officials in Washington. These talks were held to promote and expand U.S.-SFRY cooperation, particularly in those areas in which Bosnia-Hercegovina can play a significant role. As with other Yugoslav republics and provinces whose executive council delegations have already visited the United States, the Bosnia-Hercegovina delegation attempted to develop those possibilities that would contribute to the growth of ties and cooperation between the republic and the United States. This refers especially to economic cooperation, but other neglected areas of mutual relations have also been discussed.

In talks with George Vest, assistant U.S. secretary of state for European affairs, members of the delegation were told of U.S. desires to promote U.S.-SFRY relations in every area. In connection with the most recent activity of extremist emigres, George Vest said that the U.S. administration would do everything possible to remove obstacles to the development of U.S.-SFRY relations.

Renovica, president of the Executive Council, along with Dimce Belovski, Yugoslav ambassador to the United States, and members of the delegation, also met with Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank.

On that occasion cooperation between the World Bank and Yugoslavia and Bosnia-Hercegovina was discussed. McNamara assessed this cooperation as satisfactory and exemplary. He discussed the bank's desire to cooperate as much as possible in Yugoslavia with less developed republics and provinces, which accords with the programs of the Yugoslav Government. Talks were also held on the possibilities of further cooperation at the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. Representatives of the corporation expressed readiness to encourage investment of private capital, primarily through joint investments, in the development of the Bosnia-Hercegovina economy. A large group of American businessmen will visit Yugoslavia and Bosnia-Hercegovina in the fall for this purpose.

Renovica and members of his delegation also visited the Department of Energy yesterday and had talks with John M. Deutsch, director of the Office of Energy Research on the development of energy resources in general and on the development of energy from solid fuels as well as nuclear sources in particular.

Dimce Belovski, the Yugoslav ambassador to the United States, gave a reception in honor of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina delegation. The reception was attended by many U.S. officials, representatives of the World Bank and other institutions with whom members of the delegation had meetings during their 3-day stay in Washington. Renovica and members of his delegation left today for San Francisco where they will also visit for 3 days.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES REPRESENTATIVES OF MINORITIES IN AUSTRIA

Carinthian Slovenes

LD241113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1908 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received a delegation of Carinthian Slovenes from Austria led by Dr France Cviter, president of the Federation of Slovene Organizations, and Dr Matevz Grilc, president of the National Council of Carinthian Slovenes.

The representatives from Carinthian Slovene organizations acquainted the federal secretary with the position of the Slovene national minority in Austria and with the problems of its further national, cultural and economic development on the basis of the provisions in the Austrian State Treaty. They also expressed satisfaction at the constant strengthening of relations and expansion of cooperation between the Slovene national community in Austria and the nations and nationalities of the SFRY, which they see as a significant positive factor for enriching all the good-neighborly links between the Austrian peoples and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation.

The federal secretary pointed to the SFRY's principled interest in the position and rights of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria and confirmed support for the just demands of these minorities so that their unhindered all-round development on the basis of the State Treaty can be insured. Josip Vrhovec also emphasized that promoting the position and rights of the national minorities represents a significant factor in linking and strengthening friendly cooperation between the two countries. The federal secretary stressed that Yugoslavia consistently calls for the development of comprehensive, good-neighborly relations with Austria, starting from the conviction that realizing democratic, stable and equitable relations in Europe is in accordance with the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

Burgenland Croats

LD241114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received in Zagreb representatives of Burgenland Croats in Austria--Dr Ivan Mueller, president of the Croatian Cultural Society; Alfons Kornfeind, secretary of the Croatian Cultural Society; Stefan Emmrich, vice president of the Printing Society; Marijana Grandich, president of the Croatian Academic Club; and Hubert Resetarich, chairman of the Committee for the Rights of Burgenland Croats. Representatives of the Croatian national minority in Austria acquainted the federal secretary with the position of Burgenland Croats and their endeavors to achieve the most meaningful and comprehensive progress possible for the minority community on the basis of the Austrian State Treaty. They also expressed satisfaction over the development of ties and cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the SFRY; they see in this a significant contribution to the better acquaintance and friendship of the Austrian people and the nations and nationalities of the SFRY as well as consolidation of the cooperation between the two neighboring countries as a whole.

On this occasion Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec also confirmed the principled interest of Yugoslavia in the position and rights of the Croatian and Slovene national minority in Austria. He stressed that Yugoslavia will continue to work towards the Burgenland Croats and Slovenes in Austria being ensured the best possible conditions for their unhindered comprehensive development in line with the provisions of the State Treaty. By proceeding from the lasting orientation towards the development of good-neighborly relations with all neighboring countries, Yugoslavia works consistently for the further promotion of the Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation, Josip Vrhovec stressed. He stressed at the same time that our country is in this way making the best contribution to expanding equitable cooperation and to building democratic and stable relations between states and peoples in this area, in the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

FEDERAL INFORMATION SECRETARY RECEIVES ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD221752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ismailj Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for information, has received Sokrat Plaka, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Albania. In a lengthy and friendly conversation, they exchanged views on cooperation between the two countries in the economic, cultural, scientific, sports and other fields and noted that certain results have been achieved. They expressed the readiness of both countries to continue to promote cooperation in these and other fields.

SECRETARY PULJA COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA

LD222356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's and Bulgaria's levels of economic development offer true possibilities for the expansion of bilateral economic relations, relations whose results to date correspond neither to the needs nor to the interests of the two countries' economies, Yugoslav secretary for market and general economic affairs Imer Pulja has stated.

Pulja stated this to TANJUG on returning from Sofia where he headed the Yugoslav delegation to a session of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Pulja stated that at the Sofia session the greatest attention was devoted to possibilities for expanding industrial cooperation and cooperation in the field of specialization. A programme of measures was also set further to stimulate the (?constantly) growing trade between the two countries. Pulja said that both sides agreed to invest efforts in eliminating obstacles standing in the way of long-term economic cooperation between the two neighbouring countries.

TURKISH PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES COOPERATION, BALKAN RELATIONS

LD222334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Ankara, June 22 (TANJUG)--Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit, during a talk with a group of Yugoslav newsmen today, assessed as favourable the development of Yugoslav-Turkish cooperation and stressed the importance of good relations among the Balkan and Mediterranean countries.

The television centres of Skopje (Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia) and Pristina (Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo) will carry a film report about the talk with the Turkish prime minister as part of the "Turkey Today" and "The Road of Present-Day Turkey" programmes they are preparing.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Tito-Carter Messages

LD230216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG)--Asked at his regular press conference today to say something about the messages Presidents Tito and Carter exchanged a few days ago, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Mirko Kalezic said that the messages are a part of the practice maintained for the two presidents to inform each other about their stands on international problems.

The messages, Kalezic said, pertain to a number of topical international questions currently in the focus of attention of the two countries and the world public. Of course, the spokesman said, the messages and views presented in them should be considered also in the context of the two presidents' more recent activities at the international level.

Asked whether President Tito exchanges such messages with leaders of other countries, the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman said that President Tito maintains a similar dialogue also with leaders of a larger number of other countries. An illustration of this, the spokesman said, are the messages forwarded or received by President Tito, that is, messages which Presidency of Yugoslavia members transmit during their visits to other countries.

Sahara Question

LD230226 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG)--The official Yugoslav press spokesman today pointed to the need to start solving the Sahara question as soon as possible in line with the decisions of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the principles of nonalignment.

In this connection, the spokesman emphasized Yugoslavia's stand against the use of force in settling international disputes and its work for settling them peacefully.

Asked at his press conference here today to comment on Morocco's hint of its going to take military actions even outside its territory, i.e. in the territory of Algeria, the press spokesman drew attention to the above stand espoused by Yugoslavia.

That force not be used is inasmuch more necessary when relations among the nonaligned countries are in question, the spokesman said, pointing out the need to settle disputes among them in the spirit of the nonaligned principles, the press spokesman emphasized.

Hijacking of U.S. Plane

LD230223 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG)--Asked to comment on a U.S. plane hijacking by a Chetnik terrorist, Nikola Kavaja, official press spokesman for the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Mirko Kalezic told his press conference here today:

The latest terrorist act of a U.S. plane hijacking by a Chetnik terrorist only confirms what Yugoslavia has been steadily pointing out--that dangerous and well-known terrorists are involved, Kalezic said, adding that these terrorists do not stop at threatening the lives of innocent travellers. Yugoslavia awaits, he said, that merited punishment will be soon pronounced on this and other Chetnik terrorists whom the Chicago court jury has pronounced guilty recently.

All of this is indicative of how much important and needed are timely measures for preventing terrorist actions no matter under which disguise of "political acitivity" and "nationalism" their perpetrators wish to hide their dirty work, Kalezic underlined.

Unfortunately, even a part of the press in these countries plays into their hands by avoiding to call a spade a spade when it comes to terrorism, Mirko Kalezic said in conclusion.

TANJUG NOTES SENTENCES PASSED ON SOPO TERRORISTS IN U.S.

LD231250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0940 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 23 (TANJUG)--The Chicago federal judge, Herbert Will, has passed the heaviest possible sentences on six terrorists, members of the extreme anti-Yugoslav Chetnik terrorist organization SOPO.

This group's ringleader, Priest Stojilko Kajevic, was sentenced to twelve years in prison, Nikola Kavaja (he was the most active in carrying out terrorist actions) to twenty years in prison, Rados Stevlic and Nikola Zivkovic to ten years in prison each, and Bosko Radonjic and Zivotije Savic (they admitted to be guilty before the trial) to three years in prison each.

This six-man terrorist group was indicted for eight criminal acts in all, such as time bomb planting in the flat of the former Yugoslav consul in Chicago, threats to the lives of other persons, possession, making and transport of explosives and arms.

The convicted were also charged with active preparations for blowing up the Yugoslav club in Chicago when the Yugoslav national holiday was marked last November.

The above sentences should have been passed on them the day before yesterday, but this was put off becuase Kavaja hijacked a plane two days ago. U.S. policemen were quick and effective in frustrating his plan for setting free a group of terrorists and, especially, Priest Kajevic. Therefore, Kavaja is yet to be tried for his hijacking and threats to the lives of U.S. citizens, travellers and crew memebers.

The convicted make up the core of the extreme Chetnik emigrants here. Thus, it is considered here that their sentences have dealt a strong blow against the most extreme of terrorist groups.

REPORTAGE ON 'YUGOSLAVIA AND THE WORLD' CONFERENCE IN SERBIA

Ismailj Bajra Address

LD212226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[By Donji Milanovac]

[Summary] At a consultative meeting on the topic "Yugoslavia and the World," organized by the Federal Secretariat for Information today, Ismailj Bajra, federal secretary for information and member of the Federal Executive Council, addressed scientific and sociopolitical workers directly involved in information activity. He spoke about the work of the Federal Secretariat for Information in making the information system an integral part of total political practice, and he said that Yugoslavia's openness had contributed to the truth about the SFRY being present and accepted in the contemporary world. He pointed out, however, that cooperation between the SFRY and the industrially developed countries in the West was below its real potential, unreciprocal and at the expense of the Yugoslavs. He said that lack of organization on the part of Yugoslavia contributes to this, but so does the isolationism of these countries in relation to the Yugoslav press and other kinds of information activity, culture and art. These countries sho'i give Yugoslav activity and creativity the same treatment as we give them. Bajra sa: that the fact that the standing of Yugoslav information activity was low in non-aligned and developing countries was, on the other hand, entirely a weakness on the part of Yugoslavia.

End of Conference

LD230543 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG)--The quality of information on Yugoslavia in the world is made up of truth and openness. Information like this is received in many circles in the world with confidence and sympathies because it serves the cause of spreading truth about Yugoslavia, is not aimed at imposing Yugoslavia stands, experiences and values on others.

The above was asserted at the today-ended two-day consultative meeting on the subject "Yugoslavia and the World" at the town of Donji Milanovac, Republic of Serbia, eastern Yugoslavia.

The basis for this discussion by a major number of sociopolitical workers and scholars and representatives of mass information media was the results of expert research into the preserve of information on Yugoslavia in the world.

Information to this effect considerably narrows the room for misinformation, tendentious distortions and one-sided misrepresentation of Yugoslavia stimulated by those circles in the world which are bothered by the spreading of truth about Yugoslavia.

They are bothered by the strengthening of Yugoslavia's independence and sovereignty and by the strengthening of the nonaligned movement and all progressive forces in the world which struggle for peace, equal cooperation, building of new international political, economic, information and overall relations and the development of socialism as a world process.

FADILJ HODZA DISCUSSES KOSOVO DEVELOPMENT, RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

AU242103 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Jun 79 AU

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] The 35th anniversary of the formation of the first Kosovo-Metohija shock brigade was marked festively today in Pec, a town of bright revolutionary traditions. A mass rally was held in front of the imposing Monument of the Revolution at Karagac at which people's hero Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, spoke. The rally was attended by several thousand people and by the surviving fighters of the first Kosovo-Metohija shock brigade, the most prominent officials of Kosovo, a delegation of the veterans organization of Macedonia and other guests. Here is a report by our Kosovo correspondent Milisav Milic:

The ranks of the Kosovo-Metohija shock brigade were composed of Serbs, Albanians, Montenegrins, Macedonians, Slovenes and other peoples and nationalities. This brigade was justifiably called from the first day of its existence and activity a brigade of brotherhood and unity. Its fighters, who continued the combat traditions of the first Macedonian-Kosovo brigade, distinguished themselves by high awareness and were forged in numerous battles in Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece, Fadilj Hodza said. After having spoken about the development of the national liberation struggle and the flaring up of the revolution, Hodza mentioned that at the end of 1944 and in 1945 there were 50,000 fighters in the Kosovo partisan units. Fadilj Hodza spoke extensively about the development of Kosovo province, which experienced its real rennaissance in Tito's Yugoslavia, and in the federation and in the Socialist Republic of Serbia it has asserted itself as an equal factor and an irreplaceable element of our socialist society. The brotherhood and solidarity of our peoples and nationalities is strengthening more and more. Along with full respect for all diversities in our community and the specific traits of the republics and provinces, the awareness that we are linked by fate is increasing and strengthening. Brotherhood and unity and full equality have become a part of the being of all our peoples and nationalities. This is the achievement which, as Comrade Tito has said on several occasions, we must guard as the apple of our eye. We will never allow anyone to desecrate in any way this great asset, without which we would not be what we are now. We have opposed and we will continue to oppose with all our revolutionary zeal every kind of nationalism, Fadilj Hodza stressed. Fadilj Hodza member of the SFRY Presidency, then said that hundreds of industrial and other projects and almost whole new towns and villages have been built in Kosovo. He expressed the conviction that, along with the full respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference, our country is interested in cooperation with Albania. We are convinced that the promotion and expansion of Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation is in the interest of the two countries, the peoples of Albania and the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and in the interest of strengthening peace and stability in the Balkans, Fadilj Hodza stressed.

SERBIA'S CKREBIC ADDRESSES DEFENSE REVIEW IN SVETOZAREVO

LD240428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1052 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Svetozarevo--A review of territorial defense units and civil protection units from the Morava region took place in Svetozarevo today.

During the review, the soldiers and members of the units were addressed by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Greeting the members of the Branko Krsmanovic Territorial Defense Brigade and congratulating them on the results achieved at the exercise, Dusan Ckrebic stressed that our socialist self-management society is making significant efforts in relation to the realization of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Awareness of the importance of defense preparations is all the more vital because we live in complex international circumstances in which peace and security are often exposed to serious trials, Ckrebic said.

The results of socialist construction and the constructive contribution to peaceable and progressive desires in the world have greatly enhanced Yugoslavia's prestige and reputation. The gains of its development, Ckrebic emphasized, have become part of the most progressive aspirations of all freedom-loving and progressive forces throughout the world. Socialist self-management Yugoslavia is building a system through which it wants to defend these values, the gains and achievements of its revolution, and above all the freedom and independence of its nations and nationalities. It is building a system of all-people's defense which assumes the broadest involvement on the part of all social factors in the protection of constitutional order, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

Ckrebic particularly emphasized the fact that all-people's defense and social self-protection are an expression of the specific socialist and self-management social relations which proceed from the deep democratic nature of our system. They are also the result of the firm resolve of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities to realize effective protection of socialist social order by means of involving all human and material potential.

Stressing that our system of all-people's defense has a deep class character, Ckrebic said that it is reflected in the fact that the working man is its basis. He, naturally, is most concerned to preserve the gains and results of his struggle and his self-management rights. In our society, under conditions of socialist self-management, the defense of the country and its security are not and cannot be only the cause of the regular army and state organs. They are of the broadest social concern, demanding the involvement of all factors in our society, sociopolitical communities and organizations, organizations of associated labor, self-management organizations and communities, and all working people and citizens individually.

In this connection, Ckrebic said, we must bear in mind in particular that the country's economic stability, increased labor productivity and the realization of positive results in economic activity create the basic material prerequisite and are most directly linked with the strengthening of the defense might of our socialist self-management community.

Resolved to go its own way in the construction of socialism, Ckrebic stressed, our country firmly bases its foreign policy on full sovereignty and equality. These orientations have gained expression through the building up and consistent application of the principles of nonalinement, which permit an independent and active role in international relations as well as in the struggle for peace, freedom and independence for all peoples and countries.

Despite the difficulties which follow it, the policy of nonalinement is gaining strong encouragement today. This movement is continuing to expand prior to the Havana conference of heads of state or government by accepting new countries which have recently achieved independence or have left bloc formations. This demonstrates the vitality and significance of the policy of nonalinement in global dimensions.

As one of the founders of the nonalined movement, our country consistently calls for the preservation of the movement's basic, nonbloc orientation. It opposes all attempts at changing the character of this movement as an independent factor in international relations to make it the preserve or ally of any great power or bloc. The recent conference in Colombo strongly affirmed the resolve of the large majority of nonalined countries to maintain the basic direction of the movement, to strengthen its action capability and to continue to develop the democratic practice of decision-making.

Socialist, nonalined Yugoslavia today is undoubtedly a significant factor of peace and progress in the Balkans, the Mediterranean, Europe and more widely in the world. However, it is certain that Yugoslavia as it is today represents a hindrance to reactionary and other forces which want to strengthen their own positions and influence throughout the world by means of Diktat and economic and political domination. Hence Yugoslavia as an independent and open country is frequently the object of attacks and threats from those forces which do not want peace and progress, but which see an opportunity for the realization of their reactionary aims in unstable and crisis situations.

By making use of extreme emigre organizations and using all means, information services and reactionary forces try to undermine the internal unity, stability and unhindered development of our country. In relation to this, Ckrebic stressed, they use the widest variety of methods in their activity in order to take advantage of our internal difficulties--difficulties which are understandable and natural--to introduce distrust toward the policy of the LCY, to stir up national intolerance and in particular to feed antiself-management and anti-socialist tendencies. This is precisely why the efforts of the whole society for the efficient and successful development of all-people's defense and social self-protection must be suited to the challenges to which it is exposed.

In developing such a defense system, we are once again pointing out to all potential aggressors not only our well-known, historically-tested resolve to struggle for our freedom and independence, but also our high level of capability to defend ourselves efficiently from all attacks on these greatest gains of our nations and nationalities, Ckrebic said.

During the exercise, members of the territorial defense and civil protection units successfully carried out their tasks, as was reported at the session of the All-People's Defense Council of the Sumadija and Morava regions. The soldiers and members of the units displayed great combat readiness and skill in the realization of the concepts of all-people's defense and they showed that they can successfully oppose a potential aggressor at any time. By order of the supreme commander, Marshal Tito, this territorial defense unit is to bear the name of people's hero Branko Krsmanovic.

At telegram to Comrade Tito was sent at the end of the review.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC REPORT NOTES 'DEVIATIONS' FROM POLICY

LD220738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

["Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Discussion of Stabilization"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--Significant results in socioeconomic development are being realized in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the first months of this year, and they are emerging in the dynamic growth of industrial production, the growth in employment and productivity of labor, the increased exports of goods and services and the continued growth in the living standards of working people and citizens.

At the basis of this activity is the struggle for the development of socialist self-management relations as the most significant factor and condition for the realization of dynamic and more harmonious socioeconomic development.

However, some significant aims and tasks set out in the resolution on socioeconomic development in 1979 are not being realized in accordance with what was envisaged. Consumption as a whole--general, joint and personal--is moving beyond the agreed limits, serious problems are emerging in the investments sector, the republic's balance of payments position shows an increased trade deficit and a more rapid growth in prices and the cost of living has taken place in comparison to what had been planned.

At its May session, the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communitss Central Committee discussed topical questions connected with the realization of political and economic stabilization, and upcoming tasks for the republic's League of Communists. In addition, they pointed to the complexity of international economic and political relations and to some problems which appear partly because of the unfinished nature of the economic system.

In the summary of this session, which was released today, the Central Committee considers that the majority of difficulties and problems which appear in this republic's economy are the result of subjective weaknesses in many organizations of associated labor, self-management interests and sociopolitical communities. Some examples of deviation from the established policy unambiguously confirm that in individual environments, League of Communist organizations and organs in their ideopolitical activity have not managed to win the battle for the complete and consistent realization of adopted policy.

As was stressed in the summary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee session, it is clear that a number of League of Communists members, above all in leading positions, have not really accepted the established aims and tasks of economic stabilization, or rather that by their objective behavior they do not contribute to the consistent realization of this policy. At the session it was noted that insufficient decisiveness, frequent unprincipled and opportunistic behavior and other weaknesses in communists' ideopolitical activity, particularly in that of communists in leading positions, as well as in some League of Communist organizations and organs, directly permit trends which are contrary to the established policy.

The Central Committee also calls for communists in leading functions in self-management organizations and communities and those most responsible for the implementation of this kind of policy to be called to account without exception in any case of deviation, and for party measures and other kinds of responsibility to be undertaken. Communists are also dutybound to wage a decisive battle against the practice of increasing personal incomes regardless of work results.

In the context of these measures, the Central Committee accepted the Presidium's policy of not increasing the personal incomes of League of Communists employees this year, as well as obliging communists in other sociopolitical organizations and state organs and more widely in administration services at the level of the republic, as well as in all municipalities, self-management interest communities, banks and work communities in associated labor to work to insure that similar decisions are adopted, since the existing situation demands this. Also endorsed was the assessment that work should be done to insure that the increases in personal incomes which have taken place in the institutions mentioned above should cease, and that the sum paid out should be returned at a reasonable rate in the coming months. All this, as is stressed in the summary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee session, can and must contribute to the more successful realization of the policy of socioeconomic development and economic stabilization.